THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY.

THERE WAS an Agricultural Exhibition held at Purulia on the 31st January last. The following address of Mr. Clay, the Deputy Commissioner, conveys a fair idea of the character of the Exhibition:

The prizes having now been distributed, a few words are to be said about the result of the Exhibition.

Cattle were very fairly represented except as regards buffaloes. The medal given in this class should encourage others to pay more attention to improving the breed of cattle.

The horses and ponies there was not much of a show; but there were some very good *sheep* and this district seems able to produce animals little if at all inferior to the Patna breed.

Poultry were scarcely up to the mark. Some guineafowls were shown, and two turkeys. These birds are not yet common in the district, but it is desirable to introduce them more generally, as they lay very good eggs, and are capital for the table.

There was a very fair show of *implements*, and the cultivators of the district will it is hoped make use of some of the ingenious contrivances shown by the inventors, among whom Babu Ramlal Banerjea has been most prolific. Babu Krishto Dhun Chowdhury, Moonsiff of Barabazar, besides being a judicial officer is also a clever carpenter, and has received the first prize for a water lift, a most useful machine in a country where irrigation is necessary.

In *grain* there was close competition; and a medal has been given for an excellent specimen of fine rice to Feroz mahat of Purulia, who is also the only exhibitor of wheat. This man seems to be an enterprising cultivator, and others will do well to follow his example. Wheat is a specially important crop in this district, and with irrigation its production may be much increased.

Under *tubers* some very fine potatoes were shown and have received prizes. Most were raised at Purulia, but one sample came from Kashipore. The soil seems well suited to this very wholesome and agreeable article of food, which should be more largely grown in the district.

The Jail exhibits some good specimens of aloe fibre; *mats and matting*, for which there will probably soon be a good demand.

The show of district *cotton* was not very good; but a fine sample from Hazareebagh has received a special prize. In Silk too there was not the competition that might have been expected. The production of silk promises to become very profitable, if the Indian cocoons can be introduced to some of the European markets.

Tobacco also is an important crop, and deserves more attention than it receives at present. With more pains bestowed upon the growth and manufacture of the leaf, there is no reason why country tobacco shall not be good. Excellent tobacco has been made in the North-West, and the climate of this district seems well suited to the drug.

Sugar cane was fairly represented; but with irrigation the production of the district may be largely increased.

Some good specimens of *coal* were shown, and also fine samples of lac, which is a specialty of this part of the country. Of *minerals* generally there was a very poor show.

In manufactures, some very creditable *brass* and *kansa work* has been shown, but most of this came from Bancoora. *In jewellery* there was a very fair show, and all the prizes have been given to artists of the district. At Kashipore and Jheria there seems to be very clever goldsmiths.

The specimens of *Tussor* cloth which have received prizes came from Raghoonathpore, where there seems to be a colony of weavers.

Messrs. Burn and Co., of Raneegunge have shown what can be done in the way of *pottery* and *terra cotta* ware, with materials found in this part of the country and have well deserved their medal.

In *miscellaneous* articles guns, swords &c. may be especially mentioned, of which however there was not a large show. A very handsome chair in iron and brass was sent by Kashi Kangor of Bagoonkooder, and another of plainer designs by Charankamar of Jhalda, to both of which special prize has also been given, to Kalichurn Dome of Churra, for a bamboo bird cage of pretty design and very neat workmanship.

On the whole, there is reason to be well satisfied with the exhibition as a first attempt; and whatever success has been attained it has been largely due to the exertions of the Committee. Thanks to Mr. Ushur's energy, the buildings were got ready in time. Mr. Campbell as Vice-Chairman, and Baboo Ganganand Mookerjee as Secretary, have worked hard early and late; and all members of the Committee have given valuable help in acting as judges of articles shown and generally in furthering the Exhibition arrangements. The Mofussil Sub-Committees at Govindpore, Roghunathpore, Burrabazar, and Jhaldas have also done good work in collecting subscriptions, and inducing people to send in exhibition.

It is also encouraging to see so many Zemindars present, and to find them taking interest in an Exhibition, the chief object of which is to promote the welfare of them and their tenants.

The meeting has been made more pleasant by the addition of Races and other sports, which have been enjoyed by all, both Europeans and natives, and for which the thanks of the Committee are specially due to Messrs Campbell, Thompson, Usshur and Alcock. The jatra, fireworks etc have also been a great success.

The general result is encouraging; and it is hoped that the Manbhoom Exhibition of 1880 will be followed by others, and that the people will in time look upon it as an institution, and endeavour to further its objects.

WE ARE requested to insert the following:

Through the energy of Sir W. Palliser, and the enterprise of Messrs. Easton and Anderson, of Erith, a capital proof cell and butt have been erected near the works of the latter firm, so that there is now a third place for experiments, besides Woolwich and Shoeburyness, and it has the merit of being only one hour's run by train from Cannon-street. Last Monday some rounds were fired from a Palliser gun which was double loaded in each case. The last round consisted of 10lb. of pebble powder and a 63lb. shot, then another charge of 10lb. of powder with another 66lb shot. The recoil was tremendous, but the weapon remains uninjured. Both projectiles were fitted with the service gas check.

The gun used was much lighter than the one which was fired on a former occasion, the latter having been objected to as exceptionally strong. It weighs 3 tons, and is a 32-pounder cast-iron smoothbore converted into a 64-pounder rifle by means of a coiled wrought-iron barrel only 2 in. in thickness.

The previous history of the barrel of this gun is somewhat remarkable. It formerly belonged to another 32-pounder, which it converted into a 64-pounder rifle, and was tested by firing excessive charges; next a series of shells filled with gunpowder were purposely burst inside it; and finally, it was deliberately tested to destruction by charges of increasing severity. Towards the end of the programme it fired five rounds of 30lb of R. L. G. powder and 100lb. rifled shot. At last the wrought-iron barrel bulged to the extent of one quarter of an inch and cracked the casing harmlessly through a hole which had been bored into it near the trunnions, the charge being 30lb. of R. L. G. powder and a 150lb. shot. The bulged barrel was then taken out of its casing and the bulged part, 2 ft. long, was bored out. A new lining about ½ in. in thickness was inserted, which brought the bore back to its original size. The external bulge was next turned off in a lathe, and the barrel was then put into its present cast-iron gun. The chief point which Sir William Palliser has had in view in these experiments has been to illustrate the extraordinary strength, toughness, and enduring qualities of a coiled wrought-iron barrel. It is worthy of attention that two Palliser rifled guns have also been tested to destruction with increasing charges by the Spanish Government, and that in each instance the gun eventually became unserviceable by similarly bulging the barrel and harmlessly cracking the outside casing. Sir William Palliser maintains that upon the principle of *flecti non frangi* it is practically impossible to explode a gun lined with a coiled iron barrel by any fair means. The firing of this gun will be continued on a future occasion, when charge of R. L. G. powder and projectiles fitted with studs and gas checks will be used.

THE FOLLOWING is going the round of the papers:

Gambetta is a batchelor; but he has not lived so long without having at least contemplated marriage. The story of his engagement to an heiress in western France, and its sudden breaking off, gives us a fresh glimpse of his character. From the time of his leaving his humble home at Cahors, till his rise to the highest rank of public personages, Gambetta lived with a faithful, loving, devoted aunt, who had followed him to Paris, and who made, everywhere he went, a pleasant home for him. She was at once his maid-of-all-work and his congenial companion; and he was as deeply attached to her as she to him. His engagement to a handsome and accomplished girl, with a dot of seven millions, was a shock to the good aunt; but she yielded gracefully to the inevitable. When the arrangements for the marriage were being discussed, however, the young lady took it into her head to make it a condition of the union that the aunt should be excluded from the new establishment. She was scarcely elegant enough to adorn gilded salons. Gambetta explained how much his aunt had been to him; the rich beauty was only the more obdurate. Gambetta took up his hat, and with a profound bow, "Adieu," said he, "we were not made to understand each other." And the marriage was put off for ever.

THAT formidable social evil, the abuse of narcotics, is gaining ground rapidly in England. The consumption of morphia and chloral is becoming quite a regular thing amongst people of restless temperament, and the *Times* has in a leader drawn attention to the subject. It appears that men prefer chloral, and women like morphia. Thank God! they have not yet taken to the ganja!

IT IS said that the Government have decided to offer the Nazim of Bengal a sum of 100,000 rupees (equivalent to about £8,500 at the present rate of exchange) in satisfaction of his claims on the State, besides making provision for his family.

TUESDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

COLONEL OSBORN delivered in London a lecture on the war in Affghansthan. We give the following abstract of it:

Before the commencement of the new policy India was peculiarly secure from external attack, and was defended by a barrier which did not require the expenditure of a farthing. That barrier was the foodless desert and barren hills of Afghanistan. The loss by General Stewart of 20,000 camels in his march to Candahar, and the necessity of the immediate withdrawal of two-thirds of his force to India to preserve them from starvation, was a practical demonstration of the impossibility of an invasion by Russia. If we failed with 14,000 men to get to Candahar with efficiency, it was manifestly impossible for Russia to move a large army to India in such a state of efficiency as to be able to destroy a British army. Speaking upon the "scientific frontier," the lecturer said it was a phrase which had been used to impose on the geographical ignorance of the British public. The old frontier was an impregnable one, but we had by an insane occupation placed the deserts and hills of Afghanistan behind us, and we had thrown the Afghans into the arms of Russia by the way in which we had carried fire and sword through their country. The Government must choose between withdrawing altogether from Afghanistan and annexing it. The cost of the war up to the present time could not be less than ten millions, the work of subjugation would require years to accomplish, and Afghanistan would cost five millions a year to govern. If this expense were put upon India, the people of that country would assuredly rise in rebellion. Were Englishmen prepared to incur such a cost for the privilege of being engaged in ceaseless hostilities with Russia in Central Asia?

SIR ARTHUR HOBHOUSE, who presided at the lecture, said:

"He thought at the present juncture a man could not serve his countrymen better than by helping them to understand something about India. The dulness of Indian affairs was proverbial, and there was no part of the world about which Englishmen had cared less than about India. The result of this was that, with few exceptions, Indian affairs were known only to the official class; and the first impulse of the official class everywhere was to deny charges, to pooh-pooh complaints, and to paint all official acts in rosy colours. In England we knew where the shoe pinched, and whether it continued to pinch, notwithstanding the denial of the shoemaker, but when the business concerned India, we did not wear the shoes, and we were ready enough to believe that another man's foot was not pinched. Our rule in India was a serious burden to us, and one with a constant tendency to grow, but it was a burden we were bound to discharge, and if we did not discharge it diligently and faithfully, and with a stern determination not to increase it, some day it would bring us to a very rude awakening. To those who had not made up their minds whether to choose Beaconsfield or Gladstone he would suggest two tests. One was—and this was a test which the present Government could not stand—the capacity to speak the truth. The second might be got at by looking at the nature of the charges made on each side against the other, and the answers to them. On the one side they had definite allegations of fact; on the other, general accusations of scolding, mendacity, disloyalty, want of patriotism, and the like. The recent treatment of Mr. Gladstone by Mr. Bourke was an illustration of what he was referring to. The great issue was, whether the policy of this country should be based on morality, and he had no doubt about what the answer of the country would be on that point when it had come to know more about Indian affairs.

THE CINGHALESE have issued a remarkable statement regarding the Ecclesiastical grant in Ceylon, which we give below:

"Now it may be, and probably is, the opinion of some of the Government servants, our servants, and the opinion of some of the endowed sects, that those sects are a public benefit. But so each religious sect in Ceylon might say of itself, and such an opinion would as much justify the Government support of Buddhists, Sivits, Mohammedans, Roman Catholics, Wesleyans, and Baptists, or any other religious denomination in Ceylon, as the support of the Episcopalian and Presbyterian sections of the Christian Church. The support of the Ecclesiastical Department is a misapplication of public money, not being necessary in the management of public affairs, and applied to what is essentially *a matter of private opinion*, which concerns only a very small section of the community. And the plea that the religion thus supported is for the benefit of the people is also met by the fact that the sense of the injustice of taxing the poor Buddhists and others for the support of the religion of a handful of rich Christians, counteracts whatever good those few Christians might do if they were clear of that injustice and valued their own religion enough to pay for it.

Looked at in this light, what return do the people of Ceylon, exclusive of the few who receive the money, get in return for the annual sum of 140,000 Rs. spent in ecclesiastical grants? Is it just to appropriate such a sum to provide religious services for, and thus benefit, a few private individuals?

"Let us ask now, where is the necessity for it? The outlay on the other departments is necessary; in this department public money is used without any necessity for it, without serving any good end, either religious or secular. If it is pleaded, as it sometimes is, that the grant is necessary in order to provide Government employes with religious services, that plea is answered by the fact that very many of them do not belong to the subsidised sects, and those who do belong to them are very well able to support them. They number among their members the wealthiest people in the Island. On this account, then, we believe this grant to be unnecessary, and calculated to cause those who take it to be regarded as guilty of gross injustice

"If it be urged that this grant is needed for missionary purposes, as those who receive it at present seem to think, then the Government must be charged with making use of this department for proselytising Budhists, Sivites, Mohammedans, and the thousands of Christians in Ceylon who do not belong to the small, wealthy, subsidised sects. And this in spite of Her Majesty's Indian proclamation of neutrality, which should certainly apply with as much force to Ceylon as to India.

"Thus it will be seen that the grant is not only unnecessary, but very unjust. And we think that the sense of its injustice will be deepened by a glance at the following table, which gives the numbers of the tax-payers professing the various religions in the Island, who are thus compelled to supply the Government with the means of undermining their own faiths:—

Buddhist	...	...	1,520,575
Sivites, Vishnuites, &c.		...	465,944
Mohammedans	...	...	171,542
Roman Catholics	...	...	184,399
Protestants	...	...	55,649
Other religions	...	...	2,957
			2,401,066

"These are taxed to support the churches of 13,480 Episcopalian and Presbyterian Christians.

"It is no answer to say that the amount of the grant is *small*. The question is one of justice or injustice. A person appropriating to himself even 100 rupees of public money would not be allowed such a plea for a moment. Besides, the very poor find it hard to pay even light taxes, and when that tax is unnecessary and unjust, it becomes additionally grievous.

"The money might be used in some work that would be of great public benefit. When it is remembered that the Ecclesiastical grant is larger than all the grants-in-aid given by Government for the support of the 730 Grant schools which do most of the public instruction in the colony, and in view of the increasing demand for schools, it will be seen that the money could be well applied to purely unsectarian purposes, and give a good return to the tax-payers. There are also other necessary departments of the public service

which could be supported or 'greatly strengthened by such a grant."

The same arguments apply to India.

THE HABITUAL DRUNKARDS' ACT has been put into force in England. It provides that any person who finds himself or herself incapable, through love of drink, of transacting the business of life, may be looked up and taken care of. It is further provided that habitual drunkards shall not be permitted to withdraw from the asylum provided until the term of confinement for which they surrendered themselves is fulfilled. Relatives are also empowered to hand over the toper, who does not voluntarily give himself up, to the care of the authorities for treatment and restraint. The operation of the measure is limited to ten years, by which time it will be seen how the experiment works.

A NEW discovery in the science of electric lighting has just been made by Mr. Edison, in the shape of a cheap burner for small lights. Not only, he asserts, will it be practicable to distribute the electric current in small quantities—the point that has so long been doubtful—but it can be carried to longer distances than had been thought possible. This new burner is of extreme simplicity, being composed of a small coil of drawing paper, reduced to charcoal, and enclosed in an exhausted glass globe. The distinguished merit of this substance is that it neither leaves a deposit inside the glass, nor breaks into pieces beneath the pressure of the electric current.

IT IS rumoured that several prominent members of the Liberal party in England have banded themselves together to prosecute General Roberts for murder on his return home; they think that hanging Affghans is a criminal action, and are said to have taken legal advice on the subject. Will this be a repetition of the Jamaica Eyre prosecution?

WEDNESDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY.

IT IS not often that a man is killed by a meteor. David Meisenthaler, stockman, of Whitestone, Kansas, lately, while driving his cows to the barn early in the morning was struck by an ærolite and instantly killed. The stone is described as about the size of a common water-bucket, and was formed of iron pyrites. The man was fearfully mutilated.

IN THE twelve months just ended, 327 strikes took place in the various trades in the United Kingdom as compared with 277 in the previous year and 181 in 1877. Of these 327 strikes as far as particulars have been gathered, it would appear that three were won, 20 compromised, 72 were lost, and 26 remain unsettled.

THERE has been an enormous increase in the importation of kerosine oil in India during the last four years, the imports in 1875-76 being 536,575 gallons, valued at Rs. 3,76,961, against 3,020,310 gallons, valued at Rs 21,07,907 imported in 1878-79. The imports of American grey cotton goods is also increasing, having risen from 387,000 yards in 1874-75 to 975,000 yards in 1878-79, an increase, which Manchester will be mortified to learn, is attributable to recent modifications in the Indian Tariff.

THE TEMPS intimates the probability of the establishment of a French protectorate over Tonquin, and eventually over the populations of Laos, Annam, and the Indo-Chinese Peninsula, comprising the entire territory between the Gulf of Siam, British Burma, Thibet, and Szechnen, with about 80,000,000 inhabitants.

AMONG THE recent applications of electricity is an attachment to street letter-boxes so arranged that if an attempt is made to rob the box, an alarm will be instantly sounded at the nearest police station.

MR. ST. GEORGE LAW FOX has entered the lists against Professor Edison. He is said to have invented an "Electric candle," by means of which the electric light can be supplied at a cost less than one-fourth that of gas.

WE LEARN from the *Madras Times* that the Agent of the South Indian Railway has issued an order directing that all natives employed as drivers must be able to read English, both print and manuscript, as officers sending them instructions are seldom acquainted with the vernaculars. It is almost needless to add, under these circumstances, that no European driver who is unable to read and write English will be taken on in the Department.

REFERRING TO THE removal of the sub-division from Mohesrekha to Ooloobaria a correspondent observes that while the measure is expected to prove of much advantage to the people, he cannot view with the same satisfaction the proposal of removing the Munsiff's Court from Ampta to Ooloobaria. On the contrary, he considers it very desirable that the jurisdiction of the Ampta Munsif should be enlarged by including in it the outposts of Chitrospore and Juggatbullubpore, the inhabitants of which have now to travel 16 miles or so for the purpose of seeking remedy in the Civil Court. This addition, our correspondent says, will not overburden the Munsiff.

THURSDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY.

WE GLADLY make room for the following letter:

SIR,—Allow me to tender my sincerest thanks to the well known and proverbially kind-hearted Pundit Eswar Chunder Vidyasagore for helping me to redeem my dwelling-house which was mortgaged for Rs. 1000. I and my large family, but for his kindness, would have, by this time, been homeless wretches.

Yours faithfully
A poor Government Pensioner.

THE BENGAL MAGAZINE thus notices Babu Krishna Chunder Roy's Book of Phrases and Idioms:

"Baboo Krishnachunder Roy is admirably fitted for the work he has undertaken. He is not only a good English Scholar, but an able assistant master in one of the best and most popular schools in Calcutta, he knows practically the nature of those difficulties which Bengali boys meet with when attempting to master the English language. * * The book promises to be highly useful and very valuable and we trust that Babu Krishnachunder will get sufficient encouragement from the public to induce him to persevere in the good work he has begun so well."

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA has lately sanctioned the appointment of a new batch of Deputy Magistrates for Bengal. The following appointments are notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*:

Baboo Bhubuneshur Dutt, First Grade Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, but will continue to be employed in his present apointment in the Hatwa Raj, until further order,

Baboo Annoda Prosad Sen, First Grade Sub Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, but will continue to be employed in his present appointment as Manager of the Naldanga Estate in Jessor, until further orders.

Baboo Radhakant Banerjee, First Grade Sub Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, but will continue to be employed in his present appointment as Sub Manager of Narail Estate in Jessore, until further orders.

Baboo Opendro Chunder Mozoomdar, First Grade Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, but will continue to be employed in his present appointment as Manager of the Panga and Koowarpooker Wards Estate in Rungpore, until further orders.

Baboo Kustori Lal, Second Grade Sub-Deputy Collector, is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, but will continue to be employed in his present appointment in the Durbhunga Raj, until further orders.

Moulvi Abdool Kalique, B.A., a temporary Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade at Rungpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Rungpore.

Baboo Ram Anugrah Narayan Sing is appointed to act as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, but will continue to be employed in his present appointment as General Manager, Wards Estate, in the district of Sarun, until further orders.

Moulvi Syed Mahomed, Special Sub-Registrar of Mozufferpore, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Mozufferpore.

Baboo Poorna Chunder Chatterjee, Special Sub-Registrar of Hooghly, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Hooghly.

The following gentlemen are appointed to act, until further orders, as Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and are posted to the districts mentioned opposite their names:—

Moulvs Fuzlul Karim, B.A.	...	Monghyr.
Baboo Pran Kumar Das	...	Mymensing.
„ Suresh Chunder Das	...	24-Pergunnahs.
Moulvi Gowar Ali	...	Durbhunga
Baboo Jogendra Nath Bhattacharjee, M.A. and B.L.	...	Rungpore.
„ Juggut Doorlub Bysack, M.A. and B.L.		Jessore.
„ Annada Prosad Bose, M.A.	...	Bakergunge.
„ Nagendra Nath Pal Chowdry	...	Moorshedabad.
Mr. W. F. C. Montriou	...	Dacca.
„ J. F. Piffard	...	Patna.

Baboo Juggut Chunder Shome, First Grade Sub-Deputy Collector, Barasat, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Barasat sub-division.

Baboo Gobind Chunder Bysack, B.L., First Grade Sub-Deputy Collector, Mymensing, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Mymensing.

Baboo Prosunno Coomar Dutt, First Grade Sub-Deputy Collector, Nonkholly, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Nokhally.

Babu Raj Kissore Narain, First Grade Sub-Deputy Collector, Sewan, Sarun, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Sewan Sub-division.

Baboo Ram Churn Lal, First Grade Sub-Deputy Collector, Mudhubanee, Durbangha, is appointed to act, until further orders as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to the Mudhubanee Sub-Division.

Baboo Deno Nath Ghose, Second Grade Sub-Deputy Collector, Midnapore, is appinted to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is appointed to Midnapore.

Baboo Sree Nath Gupta, Second Grade Sub-Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is appinted to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Nuddea.

Baboo Umesh Chunder Bauerjee, Second Grade Sub-Deputy Collector, Godda, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Godda.

Moulvi Mohomed Serajul Huq, Second Grade Sub-Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Monghyr.

Mr. C. Owen, a temporary Sub-Deputy Collector, First Grade, Serampore, Hooghly, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Serampore.

Baboo Kali Sunker Sen, a temporary Sub-Deputy Collector First Grade, Chittagong, is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and is posted to Chittagong.

AS THE FOLLOWING LETTER comes from a native gentleman of rank in Central India, we have much pleasure in giving it a prominent insertion:

Allow me to bring to your notice a glaring instance of ther inconsistency of the Goverument in framing the new rules fo the Civil Service. In its resolution on the subject, the Goo verument of India declares it to be its avowed object te attract cadets of noble families to the service, and in the same resolution it strangely enough fixes the initial pay of the native civilians at Rs 200 per month. Certainly the Government is well aware that scions of noble families, lik the cousin of the Raja of Jheend and Kumar Sattya Shree Ghosal, who have been appointed probationers for the Punjab and Bengal respectively, cannot decently live upon such a small salary as Rs. 200 per month; and it is probable that though serving the Government, they would have to live upon the bounty of their relations.

Another disadvantage they would labour under is, being despised by their native fellow subjects, for in India, if not in England, the respectability of a person is judged by the salary he enjoys, and the uneducated natives will not fail to make odious comparisons between the native probationers and their European brethren in the service.

As an evil consequence of this, the young native civilians would not command much respect from their native subordinates, as we all know that in some of the important Government offices, the Head Clerks draw a larger salary than Rs. 200 per month. Even Post Masters and Station Masters in the big stations draw more respectable salaries.

Though sincerely thanking the Government for this concession to natives, we are decidedly of opinion that, unless the Government offer more liberal salaries, it would fail to attract to the new service men of real ability and good social position.

Our advice to the Government is to make the service a true boon to the natives, or to abolish the farce of a Native Civil Service.

Yours faithfully,
TRUTH.

UNDER SECTION 73 of ACT III of 1879 (the Indian Registration ACT) the Lieutenant Governor has sanctioned the addition of the following article to the existting schedule of registration fees:—When a document remains unclaimed for more than one month after completion of registration, a fee of four annas shall be charged for every month or part of a month beyond the first month after completion of registration. This article will come into force from the 12th Inst.

FRIDAY, 13TH FEBRUARY.

THE LAST CALCUTTA GAZETTE gives the results of the last B. L. examination in the Calcutta University. Forty-seven candidates have passed, of whom 34 come from the Presidency College.

ACCORDING to the correspondent of a Lahore paper no less than 141 bales of warm clothing intended for the troops at Kabul have, up to this time, been captured by the enemy, during the transit of the stores from Gandamak to Jagdalak. It is to be regretted that the charitable intentions of many of the donors have been thus frustrated.

WE ARE SORRY to record the death of a distinguished Madrasi, Chintamanay Ragoocatha Charry F.R.A.S., Head Assistant in the Madras Observatory for the last seventeen years. Attached to that institution for a period of over thirty-five years, he served in succession, in every grade, under the late Major W.S Jacob, Colonel W.K. Worster, Colonel J.F. Tennant, R. E., and the present Astronomer, and won the esteem and regard of each, by his intelligence, assiduity, and attachment to the pursuit he had adopted. He had a chief share in the Catalogue of Stars with the Transit Circle, since 1862, comprising already over 38,000 separate observations. He was the first and only native of India who has yet entered the lists as a discoverer of new celestial objects, having discovered two new Variable Stars viz., R. Reticuli in 1867, and V. Cephei in 1878.

THE LAST NUMBER of the *Indian Charivari* shows in a good cartoon the "Duke in a fix." It contains other interesting and readable matter.

IT IS STATED that the sons of the Prince of Wales have along with the other midshipmen of H. M. S. Bacchante, had their faces tattooed with an anchor on each side of the nose much to the chagrin of their parents. It is feared that it will probably become the standard of manly beauty in England when these middies get nearer the throne, and all the sons of fashion will be tatooed.

THE FOLLOWING, which we take from the *Indian Christian Herald*, is too rich to be lost:

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 07 August, 2017

KESHUB'S ARITHMETIC
For the Pass Examination into the Brahmo Somaj of India.

Enumeration	...	Number one.
Addition	...	Claims and assumptions.
Subtraction	...	Theism from Brahmoism, remainder equal to the New dispensation.
Multiplication	...	Lectures and speeches and flags.
Division	...	Secession of theSadharan Brahmo Somaj.
Rule of Three	...	As verviage is to vacuity, so is vacuity to vanity.
Practice	...	Early marriage.
Simple Interest	...	The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.
Profit and Loss	...	Luxury in the Lily Cottage against asceticism in the Mandir and "Mirror."
Discount	...	Col. Ponsonby. (Private Secy. to the Empress.)
Greatest Common Measure	..	A lecture for an hour and half.
Least Commen Multiple	...	39 (Articles of Somaj.)
Partnership	...	Messrs. Sen and Mozumdar (Company Limited.)
Vulgur Fractions	...	Self ½, Great men ¼, remainder to half a dozen followers=the one true Somaj.
Square Root	...	Adesh and vision.
Cube Root	...	Claim to infallibility; search for popularity; effort at singularity.
Evolution	...	"Devotional" in the Sunday *Mirror*
Recurring Decimals	...	Inconsistencies. *Shubhankar's Nephew.*

We dare say that Babu Keshub Chunder Sen will himself enjoy the squib.

SATURDAY, 14TH FEBRUARY.

AT THE last meeting of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Mr. H. Rivett-Carnac, C. I. E. exhibited some interesting copper coins of the Sunga dynasty, the first of whose kings, Pushpa-Mitra reigned, according to Prinsep, about 178 B. C. Some of the names on the coins are quite new to Indian History, Mr. D. Carlleyle, of the Archæological Survey, having succeeded in deciphering Bhudra Ghosa, Phaguni Mitra, Bhanu Mitra, Surya Mitra, kings whose names do not appear in any of the existing lists. Engravings of the coins with papers by Mr. Rivett-Carnac and Mr. Carlleyle on the subject will be published in the Society's Journal. The coins were found in the Bareilly district by Mr. H. Pratt.

WE ARE sorry to notice the death of Moulvi Fidda Hossain, Chief Justice of the Nizam's High Court, Hyderabad.

THERE WAS a tremendous gale on the 1st instant in the sub-division of Magura in the district of Jessore. It was most severe in the village of Goyeshpore. It lasted only for five or six minutes, during which it completely destroyed the crops on the field. It is stated that a great many huts were blown away, and about 200 boats were sunk. Hail stones fell of such an extraordinary size as occupied from 10 to 12 hours to melt. Our Krishnaghur correspondent writes to us to say that it rained cats and dogs on the night of the 11th instant, in consequence of which the local Agricultural Exhibition was postponed till the next day.

WE HAVE received a letter about certain interesting experiments made with a new plough, which we keep back for want of space till next week.

AT YESTERDAY'S sitting of the Governor General's Council the Select Committee on the Hindu Will Probate and Letters of Administration Bills presented their reports. Leave was also granted for the introduction of a Bill to amend the North-Western Provinces Rent Act.

THE HOOGHLY Bridge Commissioners have reduced the toll on private carriages passing over the bridge from four annas to two annas, the same rate which is levied upon hackney coaches. This is an important concession.

THE PIONEER'S Kabul correspondent says that Mahomed Jan has found a Lieutenant full of energy in the person of Mahomed Hussan Khan, the ex-Governor of Jellalabad. This man has the reputation of being a man of resource and ability; a bold rider, a good shot, and free from many of the prejudices of a Pathan.

WE INVITE attention to the prospectus of a new Banking Corporation projected by several educated native gentlemen. We wish the projectors every success.

WE ARE glad to notice that Mr. Percival has been appointed Assistant Professor in the Presidency College He is an Eurasian gentleman. He has won high academic honors. We have seen his testimonials, which do him great credit.

THE HINDU MELA, the existence of which is chiefly due to the exertions of Babu Nobogopal Mitter, has opened. As usual there is an interesting collection of works of art and manufacture.

THERE WERE 257 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 7th February, of which 19 were from cholera, 8 from small-pox, 87 from fevers, 29 from bowel-complaints, 5 from accidents, 11 from convulsions, 13 from asthma, 11 from tetanus and the rest from other causes. Nine children were still-born and 5 persons died from old age. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 11.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Life and Work of Mary Carpenter by J. E Carpenter, M. A. 2. The Indian Law Examination Manual. By Fendall Currie, Barrister-at-Law, second edition. 3. Archæological Survey of India, Report of a Tour in the Central Provinces in 1873-74 and 1874-75. By Alex. Cunningham C. S. I. C. I. E. Major General R. E. 4. Hamir Rajsa, or a History of Hamir, Prince of Panthambor. Translated from the Hindi.—By Brajanath Bandopadhaya, Jeypore, (Reprinted from the journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. 48, Part I, 1879.) 5. Native Child's Arithmetic. By Brojopati Banerjea. Gauhati Zilla School. Part I. 6. First Annual Report of the Behar Landholders' Association, for 1878-79. 7. Official Catalogue of Exhibits in the Indian Section of the Sydney Inter-national Exhibition of 1879. 8. Messrs. A. J. Parker and Co.'s Price List of Presses, Types &c. for February 1880. 9. Prospectus of the "Bharut Rutnoodhar" a Cyclopœdea of Sanskrit Literature and Science to be edited by Tariny Prosad Newgy. 10. Rukta Danta or the Fall of Ahmednuggur. An operatic piece in Bengali. By Juggessur Banerjea. 11. Paricharika—a Bengali monthly, for March, 1286 B. E. 12. *Avash*—a pice periodical.

THE FOLLOWING is an analysis of Father Lafont's second lecture on Sound at the Science Association:

The vibrations of the sonorous bodies, when performed in an elastic medium, are caught up by that medium and cause a series of *condensed* and *rarefied* waves. From this it is clear that in a perfect *vacuum* no sound can exist. The velocity of propagation depends on two factors: elasticity and density, it is directly proportional to the square root of the elasticity of the medium, and inversely to the square root of its density. On calculating it, however, we must introduce according to Laplace, the increase of elasticity, produced by the heat developed in the condensed wave and by the cold of the rarefaction: otherwise the calculated velocity falls short of the real one by nearly one sixth.

Liquids and solids propagate sounds with greater rapidity than gases. Illustrations by the string telephone, the stethoscope, and by the transference of the tunes of a musical box from one room into another through a long rod of wood: Wheatstone's experiment.

We hope the other lecturers will follow the example of Father Lafont and publish analyses of their own lectures.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, February 7th.—The Commons last night resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Royal speech. Mr. Redmond (Home Ruler) the Member for Wexford, brought forward an amendment condemning the neglect by Government of the present distress in Ireland. Other Home Rule Members, during the debate which followed, urged that Government should make advances to tenants. Sir Stafford Northcote detailed the measures which have been adopted and stated the future intentions of Government in respect to relieving the distress. The debate was then adjourned. Mr. Hopwood, Member for Stockport, gave notice that he intended to call the attention of the House to the Press Laws. The electoral address of Sir Richard Temple to the East Worcestershire electors has been issued. The result of the election of a Member for Liverpool in place of the late Mr. Torr (Conservative) is as follows.—Mr. Whilley (Conservative) 26,106 votes; Lord Ramsay (Liberal candidate) 23,885 votes. The Irish electors supported Lord Ramsay, who agreed to a Parliamentary enquiry demanded by the Home Rule party. Consols 98.

7th.—The Secretary of State for India, in reply to the deputation from the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, said that the Government has no information confirming the rumour that it is intended to reimpose the cotton import duties in India. He was of opinion that such a course would be most unjust, and gave assurances that the Viceroy and Sir John Strachey were both very favourable to the abolition of the duties.

9th.—It is stated that the Chinese Government has declined to ratify the treaty for the cession of Kuldja. Colonel Fraser, Royal Artillery, succeeds General Arbuthnot as Inspector General of Artillery.

10th.—The *Times* in a leading article, announces its belief that instructions have been sent to the British Minister at Teheran, to inform the Persian Government that the British Government releases Persia from the treaty engagements of 1857. The *Times* regards this step as tantamount to an invitation to occupy Herat. The Commons last night resumed the debate on the address in reply to the Royal Speech. Lord Hartington and Mr. Forster opposed the amendments brought forward by Mr. O'Donnel and Mr. Redmond, and said that the charges brought against Government by the Home Rule party were not proved. The debate was adjourned owing to the persistent attitude maintained by the Home Rule members. The Secretary of Sate for War, replying to a question, said that the publication of the new Press Rules was unauthorized. In the Lords, the Duke of Argyll admitted that in his despatch to the Amir in 1869, he had designated the Queen as Empress of India, with the object of expressing her sovereignty. The Theatre Royal at Dublin has been totally destroyed by fire with a loss of six lives.

9th.—Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question in the House of Commons, said that the Grovernment proposed the renewal of the Ballot Act for one year only, leaving the decision to the new Parliament.

10th.—In the House of Commons this evening Sir Stafford Northcote, in reply to a question respecting the Statement made by the *Times*, that England had released Persia from the treaty engagements of 1857, said that Persia's communications on the subject ofHerat were still under the consideration of Government, and that, as we had not yet come to an understanding in the matter, it was inexpedient to make any statement to the House. Lord Beaconsfield, in the House of Lords replying to a question on the same subject, said there was no foundation for the assertion that England had released Persia from her treaty engagements of 1857. His Lordship said that the negotiations with Persia still continue, but nothing was yet concluded, and he promised to produce the papers when they are completed.

11th.—The House of Commons resumed the debate on the address in reply to the royal speech, and negatived the amendment by 216 against 66 votes. Twenty-four liberal members supported the amendment.

12th.—The Baroness Burdett Courts has signified her intention of distributing £5000 towards relieving the distress in Ireland. The Colonel of the 108th Foot has been appointed Colonel of the 71st Foot and the Colonel of the 209th Foot appointed Colonel of the 93rd Foot. Lieutenant General Greathed has been appointed Colonel of the 108th and Lieutenant General Kelly, Colonel of the 109th Foot.

13th.—The Commons have negatived Mr. O'Donnell's amendment to the address, censuring the Government for neglect of Irish affairs, by 128 against 12 votes. The Commons read for the second time the bill for the relief of the distress in Ireland. It is stated that Colonel Colthurst, Member for Cork and Home Ruler, has been refused admission to the Reform Club.

12th.—Reuter's Special Correspondent at Teheran has telegraphed a report that it is generally currrent there that the Persian Government proposes a European Commission to define the frontiers of Persia on the north and east. The policy of action contemplated in the Spring is that Persian troops should occupy Seistan, and eventually Herat. The rumours require confirmation. The British Government, however, has been informed of the intentions of the Persian Government, whose proposals and conditions, it is believed have been assented to. Lord Lymington, the liberal candidate for Barnstaple, defeated, Sir Robert Carden, Conservative.

14th In the Commons the Under-Secretary of State for India read a letter from General Roberts in which he denies that the Afghan prisoners have been treated with undue severity. Mr. Wedderburn's motion came for discussion. He urged that the natives should be represented in the Legislative Council, The Under-Secretary for India said he was afraid it would be imposible for a long time to extend the representative system to India. The Indian authorities endeavoured as far as posible to elicit native opinion on the different bills.

Paris, February 12th.—The French Chamber of Deputies has refused to discuss the amnesty proposition.

Berlin, February 12th.—The Emperor William opened the German Parliament to-day. His Majesty, in a speech from the throne, referred to the proposed increase in the German army, which he stated was justified by the armaments of neighbouring countries, and was no indication of a departure from a pacific policy.

St. Petersburg, February 11th.—The appointment of General Skobeloff to the command of the expedition against he Tekke Turkomans in succession to General Terqukasow, is confirmed.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Wednesday 18th Inst., at 4½ P. M.

Subject: Chemical Constitution of Bodies.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 19th Inst., at 7½ P. M.

Subject: Reflection and Refraction of Sound.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday, the 21st Inst., at 3 P. M.

Subject:—Classification of Metals and Metals of the Alkalies.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1880.

INDIAN REVENUES.

DR. HUNTER has, it would seem, made a sensation in England by his discovery that the new system of Indian accounts does not shew accurately the real financial position of India, and that if only those sources of revenue, which are in the nature of taxes, are taken into account, it will be seen that there has not been material increase of taxation in India since the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the Crown. Need we say that this position is wholly untenable? Let us take a comparative view of India revenues from 1860-61 to 1878-79. We take this period because there has been no annexation, no acquisition of new territory, during the last two decades. It cannot therefore be rightly contended that the increased revenue has come from increased territory. As for increased population, there has also been a set-off by deaths from famine, cholera and fever epidemic. Thus in 1866 the Orissa Famine was

followed by a loss of nearly a million and a half of lives. The Madras and Bombay Famine of 1877-78 was attended with a loss of from five to six millions of lives. We have no reliable record of the havoc made by cholera and fever epidemics. So the increase of population has been to a great extent balanced by denudations owing to these supernatural causes. The condition of the country being thus pretty much the same in 1860-61 and in 1878-79, let us see what was the product of the Indian revenues properly so-called during the two periods. We give below a comparative statement :

A Statement of Indian Revenues from 1860-61 to 1878-79.

	1860-61	1878-79
	£	
Land, Sayer and Abkari	21,016,742	24,821,000
Assessed Taxes ..	1,002.972	765,000
Customs ...	2,965,608	2,480,000
Salt ...	5,002,664	6,813,000
Stamps ..	1,182,731	2,977,000
Law, Justice and Police	416,853	892,000
	31,587,620	38,748,000
Difference.....	7,160,380	
Add Provincial rates for 1878-79	3,316,000	
	10,476,382	

The increase it will be seen has been during the last two decades about ten millions and a half or more than half a million per annum. There has not been much expansion of revenue from its elastic character. There has been generally an increase in rates, followed by an increase in result. Thus in 1860-61 the land sayer and excise yielded £21,016,742, and in 1878-79 £24,821,000 (estimate), shewing an increase of more than 3½ millions. In 1878-79 the land revenue alone amounted to £22,071,000, and the excise to £2,750,000. The very large increase in land revenue was due to revised and enhanced settlement. The increase in the excise was partly due to increased rates, to which we do not of course object. The customs shew a falling-off, and a greater deficiency arose latterly owing to the reduction of the cotton duties. The salt duties shew an increase of nearly two millions, due also partly to enhanced rates, though these rates were reduced in Bengal last year, but heavily increased in Madras and Bombay on the sentimental plea of equalization of rates. The stamps shew an increase of nearly two millions, and it is notorious that the stamp duties have been thrice increased during the last twenty years. It is thus clear that there has been an increase in the rate of taxation, which has necessarily led to an increase of revenue. Then there has been a new mode of taxation, called provincial taxation, which yields about three millions and a half per annum. Call these taxes provincial or imperial they press equally upon the people, and it would be quite absurd to keep them out of sight. Add to these the Municipal taxes and local taxes, which also are a heavy burden upon the people. The Municipalities are more or less spread over the whole country, and many a rural village are brought within the net of municipal taxation under that beautiful contrivance called Municipal unions. Taking all these items together it is undeniable that taxation has considerably increased in India within the last twenty years, and that the increased revenue which has been derived from it cannot be explained by augmentation of territory and population and the elasticity of the Indian revenue.

But this is not all. Mr. Laing in a letter to the *Times* shews that notwithstanding this large increase of revenue, there has been an immense increase of debt. The interest charge has risen from £3,292,104, in 1860-61 to £4,650,700 in 1878-79, or about a million and a half per annum. Mr. Laing says that the official returns show, for the five years immediately preceding the Affghan war, an increase of the debt of India, after making the necessary corrections for debits and credits, of, in round numbers, £30,000,000. This sum practically represents a deficit of £5,000,000, or £3,000,000. Mr. Laing asks—is this *prima facie* deficit a real or only an apparent one? This turns on the question whether the outlay on so-called reproductive works is a good or a bad asset. Of the accumulated deficit of £30,000,000, in round numbers £20,000,000 has been spent in "reproductive public works." If this has been profitably spent, the real deficit has been only £2,000,000 a year; if unprofitably, it has been £5,000,000 to £6,000,000 a year. Mr. Laing then goes on: "The official figures given by the latest "Statistical Abstract of British India" show that an expenditure of £9,650,000 on irrigation up to 1878 produced no net return at all, but a loss of £67,000 a year, being the excess of working expenses and repairs over gross receipts; while an outlay of £14,652,000 on minor railways built by the State gave a net return of £88,000 a year, so that the total net revenue earned by an expenditure of upwards of £24,000,000 raised at an average rate of about 4½ per cent. was the nominal sum of £21,000 a year. In the face of these figures it is idle to draw any distinction between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure, or to deny, however we may seek to palliate and account for it, the fact that the deficit of India for the five years preceding the Affghan war averaged from £5,000,000 to £6,000,000 a year." We hope these facts and figures will satisfy Dr. Hunter that his analysis of the Indian accounts does not justify the conclusions he has arrived at. The truth is there has been on the one hand heavy taxation and on the other reckless expenditure of money during the past twenty years.

SIR RICHARD GARTH ON THE RENT LAW.

TRANSFERABILITY OF OCCUPANCY RIGHTS.

SIR RICHARD GARTH in his good humoured speech at the last Trades' Dinner alluded to the futility of the Judges of the High Court busying themselves with comments on legislative projects, because they are so little attended to by the legislature. This is certainly a matter of regret. The administrators of law are certainly the best fitted to comment on projects of law. They see the defects of law better than the general public, inasmuch as it is their daily avocation to administer them, and they bring a trained and judicial mind to bear upon them. We cannot feel too grateful to Sir Richard Garth for the several valuable minutes he has recorded on different projects of legislation. His minutes on the Civil Procedure Bill, the Limitation Bill, the Master and Servant Bill, the Transfer of Property Bill, and the Negociable Instruments Bill are, indeed, masterly documents, full of searching criticisms and excellent suggestions, indicating a liberal spirit, generous sympathy with the people, and a thorough appreciation of their real condition and requirements. We are glad to observe that Sir Richard has applied his well stored mind to an examination of the proposed Rent Law. Making Dr. Field's Digest of the Rent law the basis of his observations he has in his two minutes expressed his opinion on two important questions connected with the subject, viz., the transferability of the occupancy tenure and the enhancement of rent. We will confine our remarks in this article to the first question. He thus begins:

> And, 1st, as to the transferability of ryots' holdings.
>
> And here I am glad to observe, that Mr. Field's arguments are pressed (rather unduly, as it seems to me) against the zemindar and in favor of the ryot. The zemindars, being the more powerful and educated body, are sure to find means of having their claims advocated, and their views explained to the Legislature; while the ryots, being as a rule the weaker and uneducated class, and having comparatively few friends in high places, are more likely to have their claims overlooked, and their interests disregarded. I am glad, therefore, to find that in some respects, at least, they have found a powerful supporter in Mr. Field.
>
> Now, before I apply myself to the several arguments against the transferability of ryots' tenures, which Mr. Field first advances and then professes to answer, I ought to say, that the reason why I think he presses hardly against the zemindars is, that he does not sufficiently consider what their status was, and is, under the Permanent Settlement, and what alteration was made in that status by the Rent Act of 1859.
>
> He admits very fairly at the outset, that before the period of British Supremacy in India, tenures as a rule were *not alienable*; and also that at and after the time of the Permanent Settlement, it was always considered, both by the Legislature and the Courts, that ryots' tenures, whether they were permanent or temporary, were *not transferable*.
>
> By the Permanent Settlement zemindars were, (subject to certain restrictions, which are immaterial to our present purpose), left free by the Legislature to let their unoccupied land to ryots upon whatever terms they thought proper. They had almost as much freedom in that respect as landlords have in England. The terms upon which they let the land were a matter of contract; and the principle of demand and supply, (whether of ryots or land), usually regulated those terms.
>
> Mr. Field expresses some doubt, whether a khoodkast ryot, as long as he paid his rent, could be turned out of his holding by his landlord. But, however this may be, it is certain that before the passing of the Rent Law in 1859, a landlord could, and did almost at pleasure, rid himself of objectionable tenants.
>
> To obviate this apparent injustice, Act X of 1859 protected a ryot from eviction after 12 years of occupancy, and prevented the landlord from enhancing his rent after that period, except under certain conditions.
>
> Now, however wise and politic this provision might have been, it seems to me impossible to deny, that it operated as invasion of the landlords' rights as conferred upon him by the Permanent Settlement; and the only equitable ground upon which such an invasion could be justified would seem to be this, that if a ryot had approved himself as a good tenant by cultivating his land and paying his rent satisfactorily for so long a period as 12 years, it was only fair to him, and no real injustice to the landlord, to continue him in his occupation and prevent his being ejected, without some sufficient reason.
>
> But assuming this to be the true view of the matter, what becomes of the justification for invading the landlords' rights, if the ryot is to be allowed, as soon as he has acquired his right of occupancy, to get rid of it altogether? If the *enquiry* to the landlord consisted in his being permanently secured a good tenant, what becomes of the equity, if you allow the ryot to transfer his interest?
>
> It seems to me that this view of the zemindars' position is rather lost sight of in Mr. Field's note; and I think, moreover, that it is hardly fair to suggest that zemindars ought not to object to the transferability of ryots' tenure upon the ground that the measure would be "*merely* an *pleasant or injurious to themselves.*"
>
> It strikes me, that this is just the ground upon which zemindars, or any other class of men, are perfectly justified in objecting to any public measure. And considering, that in this particular instance the Legislature are dealing substantially with the two great branches of the agricultural interest, landlords on the one hand, and tenants on the other, the former have at least a right to insist, that no measure ought to be passed, which would be unpleasant or injurious to them, unless some solid advantage is to result from it to the general public.

Sir Richard thus meets the argument of making ryots thrifty by giving them facility for the transfer of their tenures:

> As to the 2nd, I suppose it may be taken for granted, that when the ryots have the means of mortgaging their property, they will be almost sure to do so, as soon as from bad crops, extravagance, or other reason, they begin to want money. They are not likely to be wiser in these respects nor more provident than their betters; and from the highest to the lowest of the agricultural community, they will find plenty of people in this country to set them an example of improvidence.
>
> It may be perfectly true, as Mr. Field says, that men are not made thrifty by Acts of Parliament or any other Acts; but I think it is equally true, on the other hand, that to give a poor population, like the Bengal ryots, the means of selling or mortgaging their tenures at pleasure, is a very certain means of making them *improvident* and *unthrifty*.
>
> The third argument, as Mr. Field says, is a continuation of the first, and I must say that it seems to me almost a necessary, and certainly a very lamentable consequence of allowing ryots to mortgage their property, that they should be placed at the mercy of mahajuns, and thus be deprived of their permanent interest in the land, which they or their forefathers have earned by good conduct.
>
> With regard to the suggestion that the Courts should be empowered to unrip all transaction with the mahajun, without regard to any contract which the ryot himself might have made, and to cut down the mahajuns' claims to the sums actually advanced and interest at 12 per cent., I must say that I disapprove of the principle as extremely mischievous and unjust.
>
> A ryot who, with his eyes open, chooses to make a contract with a mahajun or any one else, ought, (in the absence of any fraud or collusion), to be bound by his bargain. Nothing can be more immoral or impolitic, in my opinion, than to teach any set of men that, however binding the engagement which they may have entered into with mahajuns and others, the law will disregard those engagements, and mould the terms of the bargain in each case according to some supposed principles of equity invented by the law itself.

From the Zemindar's point of view Sir Richard Garth thus argues against the transferability of the occupancy tenure:

> As to this objection, I should have said, even from my own comparatively short experience in India, 1st, that lattials are by no means so unfrequent now as Mr. Field would lead us to suppose; and 2ndly, that they are not the only means of annoyance, which a zemindar has to fear from his rival. The variety of mischief which land-owners will invent to harass a hostile neighbour is almost infinite. And I can hardly conceive a greater source of irritation, than for a rival zemindar to buy up a number of ryots' holdings in the middle of his neighbour's estate, and to use his influence and position so obtained to create disaffection and disloyalty amongst his neighbour's ryots.
>
> It is suggested, that annoyances of this kind may always be prevented by a landlord buying up all his tenants' holdings which are for sale; but in the first place, it is not always convenient for landlords to make such purchases; and in the next place, if tenures are made generally transferable, a ryot may of course sell to whom he will, without giving his landlord any right of pre-emption.
>
> This subject I have already partially dealt with in my former remarks.
>
> It seems to me impossible to contend with any show of reason, that it is no injustice to a landlord to deprive him of the right, which he has by law, of selecting his own tenants; and I confess that I cannot view such injustice in the light of a "*sentimental grievance.*"
>
> If a landlord has once sold his tenant's interest under a decree, or if there is any custom to aliene ryots' tenures, of course the injustice ceases. But to make such tenures alienable against the will of the landlord, seems to me very hard.
>
> Here again, I must say that the answer suggested to the zemindar's argument appears to me neither fair nor reasonable. If tenants, after 12 years' occupation, are not only to acquire a permanent interest in their lands, but also the right of imposing upon their landlords any strange and ineffigible tenant they please, I should think that any prudent landlord would naturally, and very properly, protect himself, if he could,

from being placed at so great a disadvantage. I have ascertained from the very best authority, that in the more recently cultivated districts in the Central Provinces, it has become almost a system for landlords to turn out their ryots after a certain period of their occupancy, for the very purpose of preventing them from acquiring a permanent interest in their tenures; and I know also from the best authority, that this is considered only the natural result of the occupancy right system.

It strikes me that the latter portion of this answer partakes much more of the nature of a threat than does the supposed argument of the zemindars, and I sincerely hope, that in the interests of justice, the "stroke of the pen," which is hinted at may never be attempted.

Sir Richard Garth thus concludes his arguments on this point:

I now come to deal with the arguments in favour of making occupancy holdings transferable.

The first is, that by making the tenant's interest saleable, you would give it an increased value; you would be creating a number of small properties, the owners of which would gradually form a sort of peasant proprietorship, such as is found in France and other countries.

Now, I do not pretend to know enough of the nature or habits of the Bengal ryots to be able to form a correct judgment as to whether they are likely, under any circumstances, to become a prosperous and happy peasant proprietary. But if thrift, prudence and content are qualities, which would tend to make them all this, I much doubt whether the giving them the right to sell or mortgage their interests is likely to produce those good qualities.

If they were naturally a provident and saving people, and if the increase in their families could only be controlled, so as to bear something like a fair proportion to their means, it might be different. But if we are to trust, not only what we see, but what we are constantly hearing from those who know them best, they are not a prudent or a saving people.

They beget and marry sons and daughters without the least considering whether the small jote, which is sufficient to support 10 people, is sfficient to support 50. They appear to spend the proceeds of a good harvest, without laying up any sufficient store against a bad one; and can it be doubted, that when hard times come upon them, either from over-population or bad harvests, they will sell or mortgage their little property, if you only give them the power to do so?

I should have thought, that the most effectual way of protecting such people, and preventing them from wasting their substance, would be to secure them a permanent interest in their property, by prohibiting the alienation of it in any shape or way. They might be allowed to underlet in the case of minors, lunatics, or others labouring under disability; and some means might be taken for protecting (for a time at least) present interests, which have been created by way of under-lease.

But I should have said, that with these exceptions, it would be more prudent to prevent underletting altogether.

It really affords us much satisfaction to observe that such an eminent authority as the Chief Justice, who as regards the Rent Question has no bias one way or another, takes the self-same view of the question of the transferability of the occupancy tenure which we have expressed in these columns and elsewhere. He has brought a fresh English mind, juridically educated, aided by judicial experience, to bear upon the examination of this important question, and his opinion on such a question ought not to be lightly dealt with. But we fear the Government has made up its mind on this point, and no amount of reasoning from whatever source will, it is said, induce it to change its opinion. If this is really the case, we can only say we regret it. We have seen that wherever the transferability of the ryot's tenure has been in force, the consequences have been disastrous, and the Government has therefore in other parts of the country clogged such transfer. Is Bengal alone to be treated in an exceptional manner?

THE CALCUTTA POLICE.

FOR some months past a morning contemporary has been publishing a series of somewhat sensational letters regarding the working of the Calcutta Police, and as we believe publicity to be the best corrector of abuses in a public department we thought that our contemporary was rendering a public service by dragging the mysteries of the Calcutta Police into light. But no amount of publicity will do any good unless the statements made were founded on absolute truth. If it is the duty of a journalist to protect the public against the abuse of power, it is equally his duty to take special care in allowing statements to go forth before the public against officers, whose lips according to the rules of the service are sealed. In the present case Mr. W. M. Souttar, the Commissioner of Police, has made a full and patient investigation, and he has given the results of his enquiry in a minute, which is remarkable for its judicial spirit. We regret we cannot make room for the minute *in extenso* nor have we time to notice all the facts, which have been so clearly set forth in it. The *Indian Daily News*, which is the daily contemporary referred to above, has published the minute with his notes and comments, and we have thus both sides of the story before us. Our contemporary still maintains that the Police Commissioner has not succeeded in spotting the real author of the letters of "X. L." in his paper. He says: "neither he (H. Moriarty) nor his brother had the slightest connection with "X.L.'s" letters. Indeed there was no one more curious and perhaps anxious to discover him than H. Moriarty himself. It is not unlikely that his wild speculations as to the authorship are written in his silly diary. There is this fact, that nearly every man, whom *he* suspected to be "X.L." has come to grief, by suspension, fine, reduction, or dismissal. Yet every one is innocent of the authorship." Of course our contemporary knows best who the real Simon Pure is, and he is quite right in keeping the secret to himself. The public at large have nothing to do with the authorship of the letters; they are concerned with the facts mentioned, and if these facts are not proved, it is not right to say that the Police Commissioner has Moloch's gratification—"which if not victory is yet revenge." Mr. Souttar has done his duty manfully and conscientiously, and deserves the sympathy and support of all right-minded men.

Mr. Souttar's enquiry unravels a diabolical conspiracy against Mr. Lambert, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, and some of his best subordinates. The leading characters in this foul plot were Inspector Moriarty and his brother H. Moriarty, and some base informers. Had the Moriartys any just ground of complaint against Mr. Lambert? Read what Mr. Souttar says on this point:

It will necessarily be asked what had the Deputy Commissioner done most of all to determine Mr. H. Moriarty to do his utmost towards Mr. Lambert's injury, and to lead his brother, the Inspector, Mr. Lambert's own subordinate, to assist him as far as he could. Mr. H. Moriarty has apparently had no cause of personal complaint against Mr. Lambert; he hints at none in his diary, nor can any be traced. His career in the Police was short, but must have satisfied the utmost expectation. He was taken on as a boy on account of his father's length of service in the department, and his promotion was so rapid that in his 23rd year, he was drawing Rs. 200 a month. His health then made retirement necessary, and he was invalided by the Medical Board. The Deputy Commissioner tried to get a special gratuity, of Rs. 1,000 for him, but under the Government Rules, having entered so young, he was entitled to count but one year's service towards gratuity, and so got Rs. 200, or one month's pay only. There is clearly no ground for any grudge on Mr. Moriarty's part against the Deputy Commissioner in the rapid promotion gained in the Police Department, or in the effort to get him a special gratuity when he left it.

As regards the younger brother, Inspector Moriarty,—he was an inspector in the Bengal Police on Rs. 60 in July 1875, when Mr. Lambert at his brother's (Mr. H. Moriarty,) request took him into the Calcutta Police on Rs. 100. In February, 1876, Mr. Lambert promoted him to the Rs. 125 grade, and in March 1879 to the higher grade of Rs. 150. And, although it was well known what was going on at Chitpore, Mr. Lambert gave him a reward of Rs. 25 so late as 12th November last, really stretching a point in his favor in order that he might see the more clearly that no ill-will was felt towards him, and that he might be the more encouraged to give Government the faithful and loyal service it was entitled to at his hands.

It was in similar spirit and with the same object that Mr. Lambert in communication with me moved Inspector Moriarty from Sukea's Street Thannah to Chitpore. He was known to be getting into bad ways, and to be subject to influences which we foresaw could only bring him to grief. We thought that the transfer would help towards his escape from these influences, as well as the placing him directly under the influence of a wise and experienced Superintendent like Mr. Lynam. This transfer is shown by the Diary to have been much resented by the brother, and his malign influence appears to have imbued the Inspector with the same feeling. He at least devoted himself to the collection of information—both true and false, for his brother, and to aiding him in all his defamatory and back-biting enterprises. How utterly ill-founded and unfair such resentment was, will be gathered from what I have said.

The *Indian Daily News* makes the following comment on the above:

We are reluctant to question or suspect any action or motive of Mr. Souttar, but it is possible that the Commissioner in this case was an unconscious agent in the matter. The date of the removal is not given; but the object of the removal has been differently stated to us. It was what that Moriarty, being suspected, was put in a position to be more conveniently reported upon by a native Inspector upon whose efficiency "X.L." had expressed himself freely. Does the time of this removal coincide with the change of tone in Moriarty's letters?

The above, to say the least, is uncharitable. The Commissioner has given an unvarnished statement of facts; our contemporary does not contradict them; but he imputes a motive which the facts do not warrant. But let this pass. One of the foulest charges concocted against Mr. Lambert was that he had borrowed five thousand rupees from a native, and that he had done so through the agency of one of his native Inspectors. As Mr. Souttar's enquiry shews this calumnious charge was absolutely without foundation. How Hemchunder and Gopal the two informers, came to visit the Moriartys and how their stories were received is noted in a precious book, called a "Diary" which H. Moriarty kept, and across which Mr. Souttar came in course of his enquiry at the Chitpore Thanna, which our daily contemporary calls a "raid." This diary is thus described by Mr. Souttar:

The diary is begun on the 26th September, but in a preface dated the 4th October, Mr. H. Moriarty is good enough to reveal his intentions in keeping the diary. The primary stimulous he mentions as coming from the "disclosures" regarding the Calcutta Police that had been appearing in one of the daily papers, and after some abuse of the Deputy Commissioner, he goes on to say, "Now if there is anything within the range of human affairs that can awaken interest within a breast which has no wish but death, no passion but despair, it is the incidents connected with the scene of my former labours, and as more knowledge of its infamous proceedings would place them more securely in my power there would be little difficulty in obtaining whatever it would please me to demand, should the time ever arrive when such a step would be necessary to my temporal interests."

The diary, as I have said contains Police matters almost entirely, the chief source of the information regarding these being Inspector Moriarty. This has already been made clear enough as regards the loan information, and further detailed quotations in illustration of this are unnecessary, especially as these quotations are highly defamatory not only of the Deputy Commissioner, but of many of his best subordinates, of the Police Magistrates, both in Town and Suburbs, and of many officials and non-officials who would be as surprised as I have been, to find themselves the objects in some way of this man's spite or malice. From this neither those nearest to him are safe nor those who tried to befriend him.

So the "diary" has been the best documentary evidence in the case. It shews how deliberately was the plan laid against Mr. Lambert and the men who were in his confidence, and how the action of the Moriartys was calculated to destroy all semblance of discipline in the Police Force. Mr. Souttar was in duty bound to sift the case to the bottom, and the way in which he has investigated the case will tend to infuse confidence in his men.

Mr. Souttar thus concludes:

Looking at the case in its general aspect, with reference to the Penal law of the country, it is quite clear that the acts of the different parties implicated are within the scope of more than one section of the Penal Code. I do not, however think it necessary to carry proceedings further against them.

A regard Mr. H. Moriarty it is sufficient to leave him to his own reflections on the fact that he has succeeded by his malice and self conceit in doing his brother very serious injury.

As regards Inspector Moriarty, I have a little more to say. I immediately suspended him and on first consideration of the case was willing to try to take as lenient a view of his conduct as I could. I have received a letter from him promising to get clear of his brother's influence, and, although this letter did not in other respects satisfy me I tried to think that he had been so much under the influence of his brother, that away from it he might still be capable of good service.

This was an amount of consideration which, I am now bound to say, after going fully into the case, he no way deserved, and I am glad to find that he has relieved me of the responsibilities I should have incurred by giving him even one other chance.

Inspector Moriarty has accordingly been dismissed. There was no option left to the Commissioner of Police in the matter. We hope this wholesome purging will contribute to the general health of the Calcutta Police Force.

We cannot conclude without saying one word about the administration of the Calcutta Police under Mr. Lambert. It cannot be denied that since he has taken charge of it its character has materially improved and crime in Calcutta has greatly diminished. Our Police it is notorious are not immaculate, and Mr. Lambert is fully conscious of its shortcomings. Whenever he discovers any thing in the conduct of any of his subordinates suggesting reasonable suspicion regarding his honesty or efficiency, he keeps his eyes upon him, and he tries to convince him that he is observed and he must give up his bad ways or the service. In this way he has succeeded in weeding out several black sheep, but this process cannot be palatable to all. Then Mr. Lambert is faithfully carrying out the orders of Government by employing educated and respectable natives in the Police Force. Generally these native officers have done well and justified the confidence reposed in them. Mr. Lambert naturally considers it his duty to encourage them. This again is not liked by others, who feel that their preserves are being encroached upon. But the head of a department cannot maintain order and discipline among his men, if he is to be guided by the whims and *jealousies of his subordinates.*

And the public, who are vitally interested in the working of the Police, ought to look to the results of Mr. Lambert's system of work and not listen to interested complaints of this policeman or that. The maintenance of discipline in the Police is essential to its efficiency, and if the Press lends itself to the destruction of that discipline, it does a positive injury to the public We are always ready to advocate reform where reform is needed, but when a reform is initiated by the head of a department, and when he is thwarted by his interested subordinates, surely it is the duty of the Press to give every moral support to the departmental reformer and not to encourage malcontents. It is in this view we regret the action of our contemporary, whose motives and zeal we do not for a moment question, but whose discretion we take leave to doubt. More we need not say.

THE LATE FEVER EPIDEMIC IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

In noticing the late fever prevalence in the North-Western Provinces, we remarked that Government did not adopt adequate measures to relieve sufferers from the epidemic. The Local Government has now published certain official papers to shew that as soon as the serious nature of the epidemic became apparent, steps were at once taken to combat it. These papers indicate clearly that we had not at all exaggerated the nature of the epidemic which lately prevailed in the North-Western Provinces. Mr. G. L. Lang, Magistrate of Aligarh says:—"Fever has been so prevalent throughout the district that very few can have escaped scot-free; it has spared none, rich or poor, and the wealthiest zemindars have fallen victims equally with the poorest cultivators. Tahsil and police establishments, patwaris and chowkidars, have all suffered equally, and no part of the district has escaped. The very native doctors and vaccinators who have been sent out to distribute medicines have, many of them, fallen ill and gone to their homes." Dr. Hatchell, Civil Surgeon, Aligarh, reports:—"The ordinary fever prevalent at this time of year has been almost universal in its incidence during the current season. It is no exaggeration to say that 95 per cent. of the population of the district has suffered from it, and the difficulty has been to prevent its recurrence in individuals who have once been subjected to its influence." Mr. F. S. Growse, Magistrate of Bulandshahr, writes:—"In reply to your letter No. 269 of the 2nd instant, I have the honor to state that fever is so prevalent throughout this district that it may fairly be called universal, for scarcely a single person has escaped from at least a touch of it. Trade and business of every kind, except that of the druggist, has been almost at a complete stand-still for nearly a month past, and agricultural operations are now being seriously delayed. The general depression has extended so far that even the thieves are affected by it, and there is almost a complete cessation of crime—a most fortunate circumstance, since in every police-station more than half the force is laid up with sickness. I myself have had a very severe attack, from which at one time it seemed doubtful whether I should recover; a fact which I mention as shewing that the disease is not the result of bad sanitation or even of using impure drinking water—contingencies against which I am personally well protected; but that it is in the air, being caused, no doubt, by the late excessive rains following after three years of drought, and that no one, whatever precautions he may take, can insure himself against it." What Dr. Hatchell and Mr. Growse say of Aligarh and Bulandshahr respectively, applies with equal force to the adjoining districts of Meerut, Muzaffarnagar, Etah, Mainpuri, Agra, Muttra and Delhi. It may be broadly stated that scarcely an individual in those districts escaped from the late fever epidemic.

It appears that the detailed mortuary returns for August last directed the attention of the Local Government to the excessive mortality from fever, which had occurred in that month. After the receipt of those returns the Lieutenant-Governor on the 2nd of October, caused a letter to be written to the District officers of Muzaffurnagur, Meerut, Bulundshahr, Aligarh, Etah, Muttra, Mainpur and Agra, enquiring what measures had been taken to control the epidemic. The mortality for September was even more frightful than that for the previous month, more than 20,000 persons having died in Meerut alone in that month. Now what measures were taken to relieve the sufferers from this dreadful epidemic? The answer to this question will be found in the following summary of the district reports. The Magistrate of Meerut, writing on the 6th of October, states:—"Measures were taken at the commencement of July 1879, to distribute cinchona and quinine; and up to date 6lbs. of the former have been sent and 30oz. of quinine, mostly made up into pills, to dispensaries and police-stations with order to give medicine away freely to the indigent, and to charge for it at the rate of seven pice a pill of four grains quinine to those who were in sufficiently good circumstances." So 6lbs. of cinchona and 36oz. of quinine were all that was distributed in the Meerut district during July, August, and September, and yet Sir George Couper would have the public believe that what could be done to combat the epidemic was done. The quantity of cinchona and quinine distributed in Meerut in July, August and September was just sufficient to save some 11,000 persons at five-grain doses. Was not this a mere drop in the ocean when upwards of 20,000 people died in that district in the month of September alone? In Muzaffernagar Rs. 195-9-1 worth of quinine and cinchona was made up into pills and distributed to the thanas and tahsils. Altogether 6,226 pills were distributed in that district in August, September and October. It may be doubted if with this quantity the indigent suffering people in the town of Muzaffurnagur alone would have each received a pill for a single day. The Magistrate of Agra reports "that some thousand powders have been distributed in the tahsils and three native doctors have lately been sent out to the worst parts. It is worthy of note that the same Magistrate discreetly abstains from giving the actual number of the powders and the material of which they were made. The Agra Municipality, we are told, ordered up 20lbs. cinchona febrifuge from Calcutta, which was placed at the Civil Surgeons's disposal for distribution, 20lbs. of cinchona would make some 23,000 five-grain doses. If is obvious that this quantity was utterly inadequate to meet the requirement of a large city like Agra, which was one of the worst-affected tracts. In the Aligarh district 104,314lb of alkaloid was distributed in July, August and September. This would make some 1,20,000 five-grain doses. This number, at first sight, seems to be very large; but then we must bear in mind the fact, that Aligarh contains a population of more than a million souls, and that 95 per cent. of the entire population suffered from the epidemic. The Magistrate of Muttra states that "the tahsildars and officers in charge of police stations have been supplied with large quantities of fever pills, which have been distributed to the patwaris and lumberdars of villages, with instructions for their use." May we enquire of what material the so-called fever pills were made? Were they made of cinchona febrifuge or quinine? We suspect the fever pills of which the Magistrate of Muttra speaks in his letter of the 8th October were made of *atees*; and for all practical purposes those pills might not as well have been distributed. The Magistrate of Mainpuri reports that on the 20th August he applied to the Commissioner for a supply of quinine and his proposal for payment from chaukidari funds was eventually sanctioned and 5lb. of cinchona was sent for from Calcutta. Meanwhile, he made use of his private stock of cinchona and started at his own expense a shop in the town of Mainpuri for sale of cinchona pills of five-grains each at a *paisa* each pill. In this way 900 pills are said to have been sold before the end of September. It is fortunate for Mr. Hall, the Magistrate of Mainpuri, that he did not share the fate of Mr. Minne, who it may be remembered, had started at his own expense, a relief work in the Agra district to provide wretched famine-stricken people with employment. The cinchona ordered up from Calcutta having arrived, 15,960 four-grain pills and powders were distributed in the Mainpuri district up to the 5th of October. The Magistrate of Bulandshahr in reporting on measures taken to relieve the sufferers from the epidemic in his district, observes:—"Whatever could be done to relieve the distress has been done. There are certain native remedies, in which the people have much faith, which can be had from the ordinary bazaar druggists or indeed gathered from the fields, but the only true specific is quinine, *of this a large quantity amounting to* 4lbs, (the italics are ours) has been made up into pills and distributed freely among all the police-stations and out-posts, and such of the zemindars as have applied for it." It is strange that Mr. Growse considers 4 lbs of quinine a *large quantity* for Bulandshahr, when he himself admits "that fever is so prevalent throughout this district that it may fairly be called universal, for scarcely a single person has escaped from at least a touch of it." How could, then, Mr. Growse, we wonder, assert that "whatever could be done to relieve the distress has been done?" The Joint-Magistrate of Etah reports that by the middle of September 33 lbs. of cinchona febrifuge had been purchased for his district and that after the receipt of the Government letter of the 3rd October he sent a further indent for 24lbs. of cinchona and 4lbs. of quinine, the latter for sale. He observes:—"The great difficulty we have had to contend against is in having the pills made up and distributed in the villages. Latterly, the fever had reached such a stage that cinchona by itself did little good; other medicines, to affect the liver and bowels, had to be mixed with it, and this could only be done by those who had had some experience in the preparation of medicines; but the compounders employed by the Civil Surgeon, the persons he sent to the villages, the native doctors at the municipalities, all were at one time or other laid up by fever, which, of course, prevented as much being done as could be desired." Comment on this is superfluous.

In the teeth of the official reports we have summarised above, Sir George Couper has the hardihood to assert "that all that could be done with the available agency was done to combat the epidemic and to afford relief to the sick." The reader will have seen that not much was done during July, August and September to grapple with the epidemic. The Resolution of the N. W. P. Government runs:—"It was hardly possible to foresee the occurrence of such an abnormally severe attack; and the immediate resources at the disposal of the Government, in regard to both the supply of the costly febrifuges and the large extra establishment necessary for professional assistance, were of course insufficient to provide adequately for so general an epidemic. But the reports show that every nerve was strained to the utmost, once the necessity was recognised, to mitigate the visitation; that every available agency, professional and non-professional, official and non-official, was utilised; and that an immense amount of relief was given, and much mortality averted by the prompt action of the district officials in affected districts." We do not understand why the occurrence of the epidemic could not have been foreseen. The prevalence of fever in Agra and Muttra in August, September and October, 1878, as the *Pioneer* pertinently points out, should have prepared the authorities for the more widely spread epidemic of the past year. At any rate, it was certain that the epidemic would recur in those two districts; and had any measures, we ask, been taken to anticipate this occurrence? Sir George Couper asserts that when the detailed mortality returns of August were received the serious nature of the epidemic became apparent and measures were at once taken to control it. We have, however, no hesitation in saying *that whatever measures were taken after the issue of the circular of the 2nd October, were too late to be of much practical use.* The worst period of the epidemic was August, September and the first half of October. After the receipt of the Government letter of 2nd October, the district officers to whom it had been addressed indented for cinchona febrifuge and quinine. The medicines asked for reached them by the middle of that month; and then it took sometime more to make them up into pills, and arrange for their distribution. By the end of October when the pills were ready for distri-

bution the epidemic had begun to abate. It is, therefore, idle to say that once the necessity for action was recognised, every thing that could be done was done to afford relief to the sick. The simple truth is that the worst had been over before District officers obtained a decent supply of medicines.

AGRICULTURAL REFORM IN INDIA.

IV.

FROM what has been said in the previous articles on this subject the reader will have seen that among the problems, which should at the outset engage the attention of any working Department of Agriculture in India, first and foremost stands, in Mr. Allan Hume's opinion, the increased provision of manure. There can be no doubt that this want is to a certain extent felt in Indian agriculture and that if it can be supplied without materially adding to expense, our cultivators will not be backward in obtaining it. In order to secure an adequate supply of manure, the number of cattle in the country must be increased, their breed improved, and the almost universal use of their dung as fuel put a stop to. "The paucity of cattle," Mr. Allan Hume points out, "is almost entirely due to the incredible losses of stock sustained from starvation and different forms of cattle disease. The consumption of their droppings as fuel is due to the impossibility in some places, or expense in others, of procuring wood." He goes on to say :—"Over a great portion of the empire, the mass of the cattle are starved for six weeks every year. The hot winds roar, every green thing has disappeared, no hot-weather forage is grown, the last year's fodder has generally been consumed in keeping the well bullocks on their legs during the irrigation of the spring crops, and all the husbandman can do is just to keep his poor brutes alive on the chopped leaves of the few trees and shrubs he has access to, the roots of grass and herbs that he digs out of the edges of fields, and the like." Until something has been done to ameliorate the miserable condition of the cattle by securing a general growth of hot-weather forage as also to supply cheap firewood for fuel, the manure difficulty cannot be removed. Mr. Allan Hume thinks that this result can be easily accomplished by inducing the people to co-operate in "the planting up with trees of a certain sufficient area in *every* village in the drier portions of the country." He observes : "The undertaking is a very arge one, but presents no insuperable difficulties : It is a gigantic hill to cut away, but it is all earth and no rock, its greatness is purely numerical. There are an immense number of spadesful to be lifted, but the lifting each is perfectly easy. Energy, perseverance, and time are all that is necessary. Once a sufficient area planted in each neighbourhood as a communal forest, and the cattle difficulty is at an end ; the forest would be closed till other fodder was consumed and the fields were bare, and then it would be opened to the village herds. In India, wherever you have a closed grove of trees, there spontaneously you have a luxuriant growth of herbage, and at the end of April, even in the hottest and driests parts of Upper India, where the whole country round is as bare as any desert, you will find in preserved groves (such as the more wealthy zemindars often keep for their own cattle and in view to the sale of the grass in neighbouring towns) a mass of hay above and green grass below, that is perfectly astounding." With improved provision of fodder will be obtained simultaneously an improved supply of fuel ; and the ryot will cease to burn the manurial substances at his command. It strikes us that when the manure problem can be solved so easily, we do not need a costly Agricultural Bureau such as Mr. Allan Hume recommends to grapple with the question. The Forest Department, to our thinking, can do much in the way of obtaining an improved provision of fodder and an increased supply of fuel. That Department has inflicted endless hardships and oppressions upon the ryot by depriving him of the privilege of grazing his cattle in the forests of the country—a privilege he had enjoyed from time immemorial, and it is only fair that it should be called upon to do something for the agricultural classes. It is certainly in the power of the Forest Department to secure a sufficient supply of cheap firewood ; and if firewood were cheaper than cow-dung or at least as cheap, the ryot would not be so stupid as to burn the manurial substances at his command. In large cities, again, particularly in Northern India, brick-burners consume a great deal of dried cow-dung in addition to human excreta. They, too, would give up this habit, if a sufficient supply of cheap firewood or coal were available. Dr. Bonavia, the late Superintendent of the Horticultural Gardens, Oudh, found, by a series of carefully conducted experiments "that in wood-ashes, night-soil, cow-dung, horse-litter and the leaves of trees India possesses all the manurial ingredients required to be added to the soil." The agricultural arrangements of the Chinese and Japanese are pronounced to be among the best in the world, and these nations, it should be borne in mind, depend mainly on human excreta for manuring their land. We do not see any reason why the Chinese and Japanese system cannot be introduced into India. The Amritsar Municipality has already shewn what can be done in the direction of utilizing night-soil as manure. From certain papers published in the *Gazette of India* in August 1877 it appears that in the course of one year the Amritsar Municipality sold more than 300,000 donkey-loads of night-soil manure to agriculturists in the neighbourhood of the town. It is our firm belief that what has been done in the ecclesiastical capital of the Punjab can be easily accomplished in other Municipal towns in the Upper Provinces. The success of the experiment at Amritsar should convince us of the practicability of introducing the Chinese system into India. If every Municipality in the country were to follow the example of Amirtsar, it would not only promote the cause of agricultural development, but it would at the same time obtain a handsome revenue from a new source. Here, too, we do not see the necessity of organising an agricultural bureau at an annual expenditure of £250,000. The experiment can be tried by municipalities.

After the manure problem comes the question of the indebtedness of the peasantry, which we discussed in the last issue. We have said that we agree with Sir John Strachey in thinking that agricultural banks should be established for the benefit of the cultivators. The vast majority of the ryots in the North-Western Provinces are hopelessly in debt ; and the experiment of agricultural banks can be tried there with great advantage and at the same time without the cost of a special machinery. Sir John Strachey in his famous minute of November 1874, which led to the creation of the North-West Provinces Department of Agriculture and Commerce, distinctly pointed out that one of the most important functions of the proposed Department would be to enquire into the indebtedness of the ryots and consider the feasibility of opening agricultural banks for their benefit. So far Mr. Buck has done nothing the public knows of in the direction of remedying the rapidly growing evil of the indebtedness of the ryots in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Let the Department of Agriculture in those provinces, then, be called upon to take up the question without any further delay and try the experiment of opening agricultural banks. If Mr. Buck cannot do this, one of the main considerations which led to the creation of the Department over which he presides will cease to have any force.

Mr. Allan Hume says a great deal about land tenures in connection with an agricultural Bureau in India. He remarks :—"No doubt many errors have been here committed, and no doubt, other things being as they are, these have powerfully contributed to bring about the present lamentable state of affairs. But the root of the evil is not here, and but for other and utterly distinct mistakes, these errors, though involving in some cases injustice or hardship to individuals, would have brought about no general indebtedness of the agricultural classes." Errors as to tenures have, in our opinion, much to do with the impoverishment of our peasantry. Among the measures for ameliorating the condition of the people of India recommended by Mr. James Caird is a sounder system of land tenure He rightly thinks that the adoption of such a system would lead to the substitution of an *improving* from *exhausting* agriculture. The incalculable mischief caused by an unsound system of land tenure has been conclusively demonstrated in Mr. H. A. D. Phillip's *Blacker Pamphlet*, which deals with the Ryotwari system of Madras. He traces the poverty of the Madras ryots to the ryotwari system of land tenure which is in vogue in that Presidency, and shews that they are crushed by grievous over-assessment. As Mr. Phillips has taken his facts and figures from Government books, reports, and publications, their accuracy cannot be questioned. "Excessive rents attended with harsh stipulations" have made the Madras ryot what he is. Mr. Phillips writes :—"In the matter of assessment Government has been a judge in its own cause, from want of knowledge it has been unable to exercise that enlightened self-interest, which many a private landlord exercises. The land has been over-burdened from the commencement, and the history of the settlements in Madras shews for the most part that constant reductions have been found necessary from time to time, not to speak of early remissions. The rents now are not lower than those paid by ryots in Bengal and Orissa, and yet they are lower than they were thirty or fifty years ago. Comment on this is superfluous. How the ryot managed to survive such assessment is a wonder; that he could attain to any ordinary standard of comfort was an impossibility." Nor is heavy assessment the only fault of the ryotwari system of Madras. High assessment is accompanied with other influences, which materially affect the value of land. Sub-tenants in Madras "are tenants-at-will in all the worst phases of the term, liable to arbitrary eviction, and neither possessing nor having the prospect of possessing a single right or privilege. To expect these miserable ryots to adopt an improved system of agriculture is purely absurd. It is, in fact, to expect an impossibility." What Mr. Phillips says of the Madras Presidency applies with more or less force to all provinces under temporary settlement. The adoption of a sounder system of land tenure must precede any attempt at agricultural reform in India. We require a costly and special department to deal with in this important matter.

Mr. Allan Hume's pamphlet under notice is something more than a special treatise on ploughs and manures. He discusses some few problems of internal administration. He is, as might be expected from a model executive officer like him, particularly wroth with the conferral of proprietary rights in the land on the ryot and the working of the civil courts. He says :

> We began by conferring proprietary rights (the poor people, no ownership in the soil, mere serfs !) or where, as in Bombay, we stopped short of this, we gave additional strength to occupancy rights, and made these transferable. Every one knows the European arguments about enhancing the value of rights by making them transferable. Such a great thing to enable them to be brought into the market ! *Buying* and selling, as a wise writer once said, is an Englishman's idea of Paradise : and in the most unselfish spirit we desired to introduce our native fellow-subjects into this same Paradise.
>
> No one saw that the people were, on the whole, happy and contented as they were, that their past sufferings, where they had suffered, were due not to any defects in their position or rights as established by custom, but to those rights having been ignored and that custom having been overridden.
>
> No one seems to have realized that the tenures of a country are the outcome of its whole past history, ever, as time rolled on, adjusting themselves to the varying conditions and relations of the different classes of the community. That they must necessarily, therefore, be under the circumstances, those best suited to the country ; that though they may require changes as these conditions and relations vary, it must be—
>
> "Change that broadens slowly down from precedent to precedent ;"
>
> and that any sudden and arbitrary, externally imposed, change must, however noble the impulse that prompted it, involve new, and necessarily unsuitable, combinations.
>
> Human institutions to be healthy must grow where they are to stand.
>
> Not so reasoned our predecessors. They gave a new value to the land, by rigidly limiting their demand on the soil—a good thing quite in accordance with the people's ideas of what a good prince should do,—and they conferred partial proprietary rights (which no one wanted or appreciated) wholesale, and they made all the rights they created or acknowledged in the soil transferable.
>
> Up to our time such rights as existed were entailed in the strictest fashion ; creditors could not get hold of the land even during the lifetime of the debtor.
>
> We raised the character of the rights but cut off the entail without the consent of the heirs.
>
> At first this did no great harm. Nobody understood the change ; our people then were no lawyers ; courts were few and administered simple justice according to equity and good conscience, and the majority of civil disputes con-

tinued to be settled by the people amongst themselves In the old fashion.

But, as times passed on, new and new laws were continually made and courts were multiplied and gradually modified into courts of law, where justice sat fettered by codes, and whence equity and good conscience had been banished for contempt of court and a swarm of professional pleaders (good and bad, but specially the latter) spread over the length and breadh of the land, and village verdicts ceased to carry weight, and in the simplest matter, which formerly would have been settled on his own village platform by his own brethren and elders, and rightly settled in an hour, a man now had to put up with wrongs or walk twenty miles to court, and fee pleaders and waste a week or more and many weeks' earnings and all as often as not merely to see the wrong triumph. Or if successful to be dragged yet another fifty miles on appeal to a higher court where there were even more expensive pleaders to fee and more time and money to waste dangling about the court-house steps or compound dogged by peons and emissaries of the underpaid native subordinate officials, all threatening loss of his case, unless he bribed, bribed, bribed. And if he,—*O fortunatus nimium*! gained his case here too and prepared to start for his neglected fields, a half-ruined and yet partly happy man, (for natives acquire a passion for litigation, just as Europeans do for drink or gambling,) lo and behold! a second or special appeal on some miserable quibble of law, evolved out of clumsily drawn statutes, and he is dragged away yet another one, two, or three hundred miles to the provincial capital, where, after wasting months, and spending all he had with him or could borrow in fees to lawyers and bribes to hangers-on of the courts, he, as likely as not, finally loses his case. Constituted as our civil courts are, the chances on each hearing do not preponderate largely in favour of real justice being done. What exactly the chances are of this happy event occurring three successive times in one case, I leave those who make "the odds" their study to calculate.

Winning or losing, he often returns utterly demoralized to his home; he has heard all the pleadings; quibbles and fictions on his side, quibbles and fictions on the other side, and he has listened to many other cases besides his own, and has been impressed with the fact that, on the whole, *dis*honesty is the best policy, and henceforth this conviction shapes his dealings with his banker and his neighbours. His banker, on his part, is in no way behind his debtor; indeed, having necessarily more to do with the courts, he earlier as a rule, became a convert to the gospel of fraud; and the temptation to him was immense, for lands are saleable now, and the impossible rates of old bonds entered as a matter of form, when no one dreamt of repaying capital, are now enforcible, and the principal can be recovered too, and every landholder of every degree can be sold up out of house and home.

And, perhaps, our man is sold up, and the banker buys his land, and takes possession, and then—now and then that inherent love of his ancestral lands, his strongest passion is too strong for the poor homeless wretch, and one evening, in the dusk, when the unwary usurer, who has paid a visit to the village to see his new purchase, is wending his way homewards, there is a rush and the heavy thuds of a club and the gallows ends the tragedy which our blundering philanthropy has so elaborately prepared.

All this is nothing new to us. The passage quoted above may be regarded as a summary of Mr Hope's famous speech on the Deccan Ryots' Bill As we discussed that Bill at length in a series of articles, we will not repeat here all that we said on that occasion in answer to Mr. Hope. The cause of agricultural reform in India, we must tell Mr. Hume in the most emphatic manner possible, cannot be promoted by the abolition of Civil Courts or by the confiscation of the property of the money-lenders. The root of the evil to be dealt with lies in the unsound revenue system both assessment and collection, which has found favour with our rulers. No number of confiscation measures like the Deccan Ryot's Act will be of the slightest use in removing the indigence and indebtedness of our agricultural classes. We repeat what we have so often said in the course of these articles that the extension of the permanent settlement and the opening of state agricultural banks are necessary preliminaries to any real improvement of agriculture and the condition of the people.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE THANKFULLY acknowledge the receipt of the munificent contribution of Rs. 1,000 from Raja Komulkrishna Bahadur in aid of the Irish Famine Relief Fund. As we announced last week we shall continue to receive subscriptions till a Committee is formed. We believe steps are being taken to organize an influential Committee.

A FAINT whisper reaches us to the effect that under instructions from the Secretary of State the Government of India in the face of the substantial surplus of the current year considers it its duty to repeal the License tax. Possibly this odious tax will be abandoned. But we cannot vouch for the truth of this rumour.

WE HEAR that Mr. Colman Macaulay will act for Mr. Wells as Magistrate and Collector of 24-Pergunnas. Mr. Macaulay has already shewn marked ability as Secretary to Government, but he has done well by accepting executive work. Experience in district work will greatly add to his usefulness.

WE UNDERSTAND that Babu Mohinimohun Roy goes out of the Bengal Legislative Council by rotation and that the Maharaja of Durbhanga succeeds him. The Maharaja is young and has yet had no experience in life and business, but he will receive good training in Council, which will doubtless enable him to fulfil the duties of his high station in Native society. Behar had hitherto been represented in the Bengal Council by three Mahomedan gentlemen, the late Syud Azimoodeen, the late Newab Ameer Ali, and Syud Ameer Hossein, all officials more or less. It will now have the honor of being represented by its premier zemindar. We, however, regret that as the new Rent Bill is coming on, the Council is deprived of the valuable assistance of Babu Mohinimohun Roy.

THE SIMLA Exodus is approaching, and the birds of passage are astir. The Secretary of State had lately interdicted the flight of the additional members of the Governor-General's Council to Simla, but orders of this kind are more honored in the breach than in the observance thereof. We hear that the Government of India has written to the Secretary of State for India that the Empire may come to a dead-lock if the following additional members of the Legislative Council are not permitted to join the Simla coterie, viz. Mr. Hope, Mr. Batten, Mr. Colvin, and Mr. Grant. We dare say the order will come out in due course.

WE ARE glad to learn that there is now a fair prospect of an amicable settlement of the claims of the Kumar Saheb of Durbungha, now in the Civil Service, against the Maharaja. A committee has been appointed consisting of the following gentlemen for the settlement of the claims, the Hon'ble Mr. H. J. Reynolds, the Hon'ble Mr. J. O'Kenealy, and Rai Grish Chunder Ghose Bahadur.

WE HOPE the rumour is true that a further extension of one year will be allowed to Mr. J. Mackenzie, the Collector of Calcutta, and his Deputy Babu Peary Mohun Banerjea, for the completion of their services. As the Calcutta Corporation has refused to retain the charge of the Imperial License tax, it will be made over to the Calcutta Collectorate from the 1st April, and it is therefore necessary in the public interest that the services of both Mr. Mackenzie and Babu Peary Mohun Banerjea should be retained for at least one year in order to put things in train. They have had good experience in working the Income tax and the License tax in times past.

IT IS some satisfaction to us to observe that our remarks on the utter absence of the native element in the Select Committee on the Factory Bill have not gone for nothing. At the last meeting of the Vice-regal Council, Mr. Bazett Colvin moved the addition of the names of the Maharaja Joteendra Mohun Tagore, Sir Alexander Arbuthnot and Mr. Reynolds to the Select Committee on the Bill. This Committee will now consist we believe of seven European Members and one native. The proportion of the European and Native elements in the Select Committee is edifying.

WE PUBLISH in another column a list of new Deputy Magistrates, whose appointment is notified in the last *Calcutta Gazette*. We hear that they are to begin on Rs. 150 and not on Rs. 200 per month as heretofore. They are now appointed "to act" as Deputy Magistrates, and we believe that as soon as they will pass the departmental examinations and will be confirmed in their appointments, their pay will be raised to Rs. 200 per mensem. This means that the initial pay of the Deputy Magistrate is reduced to Rs. 150 per mensem so as to correspond with the acting allowance of officiating Munsifs. But the officiating Munsifs act for short periods, and their case is therefore not at all parallel with that of acting Deputy Magistrates. It had become the practice of Government for a long time past to appoint Deputy Magistrates to "act" in the first instance, though to all intents and purposes they are permanent incumbents. There are now several Deputy Magistrates, who, though they have passed all the examinations, and have been for some years in the service, are still "acting" and have not been confirmed. So the condition that the appointments are "acting" is no justification for the reduction of the salary of the office. Possibly this measure has been forced by the circumstance that the initial pay of the new Native Civilians has been fixed at Rs. 200 per month, but is that a sufficient argument for the degradation of the Deputy Magistrates? In common fairness the initial pay of the Native Civilians should have been raised. It may be argued that the value of educated labour in this country has gone down owing to the active work of the University, and that the State should not suffer loss by purchasing it at the old rate. But this is the case more or less in all civilized countries, and yet there no general reduction of salary has been made. Cannot educated Englishmen be had on cheaper terms to perform the same duties that are now performed by the Covenanted Civil Service, and yet no attempt is made to reduce the salaries of the Civil Service? If the passion for low salaries comes into full play, it will we fear revive the old evils of corruption and demoralization. In these days of high prices and civilized living a decent man finds it hard to maintain his position with a salary of even Rs. 200 per month.

A FRESH census will be taken in the early part of February 1881. The census is to be taken everywhere on the same day, save in a few exceptional tracts, regarding which special instructions will be given. An Imperial Census Commissioner will be appointed by the Government of India, under whom will act the local Deputy Commissioners of Census to be appointed by each local Government. The last *Calcutta Gazette* contains the Bengal circular on the subject. The instructions contained in this circular are to the point and comprehensive enough. Mr. Mackenzie justly lays stress upon the proper ascertainment of the boundaries and areas of villages, sub-divisions and districts, regarding which the Bengal arrangements in 1871 were defective. He says every possible source of information, calculated to throw light on the subject, should be used by the district officers to check the village lists, especially the Land Registration and License-tax records. Ample time has been given for necessary arrangements.

THE MYSTERY has been at last solved. According to the Secretary of State for War no one is responsible for the Press Rules, which justly caused so much irritation and dissatisfaction. It was stated by that high authority in Parliament that the Government of India was not authorized to issue them. Why were they then despatched? It is remarkable that although these Rules bore the official stamp no one was really responsible for them. So much for official responsibility.

THE CONVERSAZOINE of the Mahomedan Literary Society like the Trades' Dinner has become an institution of the land. The last anniversary came off on Thursday last. His Excellency the Viceroy, His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief Justice, and other dignitaries were present, also the *elite* of Native Society. It was a scientific reunion; the scientists of this city co-operated in affording instruction and amusement to the visitors. The centre of attraction was the illuminated Persian books belonging to the Maharaja of Alwar. There were various interesting objects exhibited, the chief exhibitors being some of the leading trading firms of this city. We congratulate Moulvi Abdul Luteef, the energetic Secretaty to the Society, on the success of this gathering.

THE STATESMAN publishes *in extenso* the letter of the Bengal Government to the Commissioner of Patna regarding the now notorious judgment of Mr. Toynbee in the Gilbert case. It fell to

the lot of Sir Stuart Bayley to review this case, and the spirit in which he decided it does great honor to him. We cannot too highly admire the calm and judicial spirit in which he conveyed his orders. Mr. Secretary Cockerell writes:

The Lieutenant-Governor quite agrees that a preliminary enquiry by the District Superintendent should have been undertaken, and had this been made he has little doubt either that the case would ever have come into Court at all or it would have been placed before the Court in a proper shape, and the scandal that has occurred would have been avoided. But the Magistrate's action ever gave the District Superintendent an opportunity of taking up the case at all, or of taking any part in the enquiry into the alleged misconduct of his subordinate. The result is that Colonel Hidayat Ali, after being told that Government would prosecute, was practically left to get up the case for himself; when the Government Pleader who was appointed at a late stage of the case applied to recall him to give further evidence, permission was refused; moreover the persons who complained of Mr. Gilbert having taken bribes and who by appearing at all laid themselves open to both criminal and civil proceedings and who were really in the position of co-prosecutors in the seven bribery cases which the Magistrate tried together were not allowed the assistance of counsel, and it appears that of the witnesses named by these persons seventeen were not examined at all.

It seems to Sir Stewart Bayley that the Magistrate made himself responsible for a prosecution which without further enquiry, ought never to have been instituted, and then conducted it in such a way as to make the real prosecutors feel that they were without support, and that the failure of the case was ensured. The Lieutenant Governor is of opinion, also that, Captain Boileau's conduct was not wholly judicious. When Colonel Hidayat Ali (whose position as an Honorary Magistrate taking an important share in municipal work must be remembered) mentioned to him informally his disbelief in Gilbert's honesty, Captain Boileau might reasonably have found out in a few minutes conversation what were the grounds of his suspicion and have discovered how far it was possible to go on with the enquiry, instead of challenging him at once to a formal and public proof of them. Had Captain Boileau done this he would have learnt who were Colonel Hidayat Ali's informants, and how much of his knowledge was mere hearsay incapable of proof; he would then have carried on his own enquiries, and Colonel Hidayat Ali would not have been exposed to the Magistrate's insinuation that he started the accusation in a moment of pique, and then in order to entertain it lent himself to a gigantic conspiracy supported by suborned witnesses and fabricated evidence; for which insinuations the Lieutenant Governor is of opinion, after a careful perusal of the case, that there is not one particle of foundation.

The charge which Mr. Toynbee makes against Colonel Hidayat Ali amounts, as explained above, to stating a deliberate falsehood and then fabricating false evidence in support of it. Graver charges could hardly be made against any one, and their gravity is enhanced when it is borne in mind that they are made by judicial officers in a recorded judgment of his court, and that the person whose honour and character were impugned is an officer who besides being an Honorary Magistrate holds the commission of a Lieutenant-Colonel, is a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire and who has through a long and distinguished career under Government repeatedly won for himself the approbation of his superiors.

The Lieutenant-Governor thinks it due to Colonel Hidayat Ali to state that in his opinion these charges are contrary to the probabilities of the case, are not borne out by the evidence, and are wholly without foundation. He sees no reason to doubt that the history of the case and the influence of the series of facts related above acted on Colonel Hedayat Ali's mind, as he states, to convince him of the Inspector's corruption, and though he would have acted more wisely to make further inquiries and keep his doubts to himself, till he was in a position to verify them, yet his first remark to the Magistrate was made in perfectly good faith, and as an Honorary Magistrate taking an active part in the administration, he was quite justified in communicating his doubt to the Magistrate. It is greatly to be regretted that a gentleman in his position acting as the Lieutenant Governor believes he acted, in good faith, should be forced at once into court and compelled practically to undertake a difficult and troublesome prosecution, without anything more than the nominal assistance of the responsible officers of Government, and in the end have his motives impugned and his character blasted by gratuitous, and in the Lieutenant Governor's belief unfounded imputations. On this part of the case the Lieutenant Governor fully concurs in the remarks that you have recorded in your letter under acknowledgment.

This order was one of the last acts of Sir Steuart Bayley as officiating Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, and the good sense, perfect freedom from bias, and just appreciation of duty which he shewed in this matter have not a little enhanced the public respect for him.

REVIEWS.

Ravanabaha oder Setubandha, Prakrt und Deutsch, herausgegeben von Siegfried Goldschmidt. Mit einem wortindex von Paul Goldschmidt und herausgeber, I. Liefarung; Text, Index. Strassburg. 1880.

SETUBANDHA or the Marine Causeway is the title of an ancient Indian poem of high repute. It has formed the theme of praise to all the leading Sanskrit rhetoricians of mediæval times, and Vana Bhatta, in his life of Sriharsha, described it, in the middle of the 7th or early in the 8th century, in the highest terms of eulogy. But, written in the Prakrit language, the work was unintelligible to ordinary Sanskrit scholars, and placed under the overpowering lustre of the immortal Ramayana it gradually lost its reputation, and become exceedingly scarce. Until lately there was not a single codex of it available in Calcutta. A few years ago Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, we believe, procured a copy of it, and traced the existence of two Sanskrit commentaries on it. Amidst his numerous occupations he was, however, not able to bring them to public notice. Dr. Siegfried Goldschmidt of Strassburg, has now come to the front, and supplied oriental scholars with an excellent edition of the text, and promises ere long to bring out a German translation together with extracts from the Sanskrit commentaries of Ramadasa and Krishna. The text is beautifully printed, as German Sanskrit works usually are, and most carefully edited. The editor has had at his disposal several MSS. from which he makes out two separate recensions, one of Ramadasa (1596 A. D.) and the other of Krishna, the two commentators. The codices consulted and from which different readings have been supplied were obtained principally from the India House Library and the Chambers Collection in the Berlin Library. Annexed to the text is a complete vocabulary of the Prakrit words with their Sanskrit equivalents, compiled from the commentaries. In this part of his work the editor has been largely assisted by Professor Paul Goldschmidt. From a cursory examination we find that no word of any importance has been omitted from it, and it is a valuable contribution to the lexicography of the Prakrit Language. Coupled with the vocabulary annexed to Professor Cowell's Prakrit Grammar, and with Dr. Buhler's edition of the *Piyalachchi*, we have now at hand nearly all the materials necessary for the formation of a lexicon of the Prakrit language as far as that language is to be met with in Sanskrit literature. Of course the Prakrit and the Magadhi literature of the Jains would add very materially to this stock; but the additions, we believe, would be limited mainly to religious and philosophical technical terms. As far as the materials have been brought together, they show that in its vocables the Prakrit is almost exclusively derived from the Sanskrit, and owns no independent stock of vocables of its own. Dr. Goldschmidt is one of the most distinguished Prakrit scholars of Europe, and, in the work before us, he has brought to bear his vast learning and extensive experience with great effect. Indian scholars must feel deeply indebted to him for this contribution to a thorough knowledge of the ancient literature of this country. The subject of the work is the invasion of Ceylon by Rama, and the causeway built by that renowned hero to enable his simian army to cross the gulf of Manaar, and assail the ten-headed monster Ruvana in his island home. It is in fact a reproduction of the story of the Ramayana with such slight changes of detail as poets from times immemorial have claimed and enjoyed. The work is attributed to a king of the name of Pravarasena, but nothing has anywhere been said of his country. The only king of any renown bearing this name was the Kashmiri sovereign of the second Gonanda line; he invaded Siladitya of Guzerat, in the middle of the 5th century; and if we could attribute the work to him or to a Pandit of his court, it would date from soon after 432 of the Christian era. The work is probably of that time; but there is very little to support this conjecture besides the identity of the names.

Mary Carpenter Series—The Second Daughter-in-law. By Sivanath Sastri Calcutta, W. Newman and Co. 1879.

Probundha-Kusum. By Rajanikanta Gupta W. Newman and Co. 1879.

Two works of the proposed series of publications are now before us, one is a story in Bengali, and the other a series of reading lessons, also in Bengali, in the shape of essays, historical, literary, bigraphical and physical. The author of the first mentioned work in his preface states that the Association under whose direction the book was undertaken had fettered him by two conditions, the first being that the book shall be so written as to be fit for the perusal of Hindu zenana ladies, and the second that it shall be of small dimensions. Keeping these two conditions in view the plot of the story has not been made complex nor the story itself enlarged and it has been presented to the best of his ability in plain and easy language. We do not think that the National Indian Association had any particular objection to the series being adapted to the perusal of other than Hindu ladies, but if they had, surely they never intended that the story itself should be as vapid as it was in the power of the most inexperienced writer to make it. We do not think that art and design in the conception of a story are incompatible with brevity, or that they are necessarily associated with voluminousness and complexity. To our thinking this story with a commonplace title will appear least interesting to those young readers for whom it is intended. It will touch their feelings very little and address their understanding the less, remembering that its readers will generally be above the age of mere lisping misses. We do not see any impropriety in presenting to our young ladies pictures of baseness and villainy, for virtue and purity in human conduct when presented side by side with degradation and vice become most effectively impressive. As to the language it is plain and simple enough with exceptions here and there.

Of the second publication we have very little to say. It is good and instructive enough in its own way, though there is nothing peculiar or new in it, calculated to give it a distinct impressive stamp. There are many publications, which deal in similar subjects, and the National Indian Association might have selected one of them without going to expense. The style of the writer is singularly grating to the ear and ill-adapted to the capacity of young readers.

TELEGRAMS.

(From the Press Commissioner.)

Calcutta, February 9th.—From Kabul, 7th February.—Mushki Alam is said to have drawn up a fresh paper calling on the people to join in fresh hostilities. Some of the Kohistani and Ghilzai clans have given their adhesion to it. From Lughman it is stated that most of the principal headmen in Lughman and the vicinity have come in to General Bright through the instrumentality of the Lughman Governor. The Jabbar Khel chiefs still hold out; otherwise nearly every man of note in the Lughman valley has presented himself. News from Jelalabad comes that the Sangu Khel Shinwaries are again contemplating giving trouble. The hostile Mohmand party, headed by Mullah Khalil, has burnt the houses of some of those who have come in to Lalpura to acknowledge the new Khan, and they are threatening others.

10*th*.—Four inches of snow lie at Kuram. There was a severe shock of earthquake there on the night of the eighth. The balance of the Alisherzai fine has been paid in at Thall when their hostages were released. *From Kabul, 19th February.*—There is no particular change in the situation. The city people are much reassured by the defence now under construction. Some few who fled at our first approach have recently returned to their houses under the provisions of the general amnesty, which are being easily understood.

11*th*. *from Kabul, 10th February.*—Mir Tikanda Shah-Khan, brother of Mir Bacha, came in on the previous day. Mushki Alam is said to have refused to join in another rising. From Argandeh all is reported quiet, and supplies are being brought for sale towards Kabul. On the 9th a Kafila was plundered at Tanji Aghjan by Alam, one of the malcontent leaders. The Kafila consisted of camels with flour for Kabul. Mulla Khalil is stated at present to be keeping quiet. Most of the chiefs who attended General Bright darbar have returned to their homes. Arrangements are being made with the twenty Khel Maliks for the restoration of property stolen from Jelalabad. Security will be taken for their future good behaviour. Since the arrival of our forces at Lughman the robberies in Jelalabad district have ceased entirely.

13*th*.—From Kandahar.—It is stated that all is quiet through the Kandahar, Kelat-i-Gilzai, and Zemindawar districts. The weather is still very cold and threatens more snow. The health of the troops is very good. A party from Furrah attacked Ibrahim Khan of Chakansur in force, but were defeated with heavy loss. Reports speak of petty disturbances among the tribes near Jamrood among themselves. The Ghanikhel Jirga is at Lundikotal. The Malik has collected 42 mule loads of Government property stolen in the Jelalabad district, and has been supplied with carriage to bring it in. A reconnoitring party sent by General Bright crossed the Kabul river to Charbagh, and then made, by main road, for Kirgal, returning by road from Adrak Budrak. The people are friendly throughout the route.

14*th*.—From Assam it is reported that another unsuccessful attack was made by Nagas on the Nichi Guard on the night of the 11th, which was dark and rainy. No casualties. Sir Steuart Bayley has started for Manipur. Coolies have returned to work at Baladhun. The last report of Mahomed Jan is that he is endeavouring to excite Mangals and Jajis to fight on 27th February. From Gazni it is reported that the tribal gathering there has dispersed, and only two or three badly armed regiments remain. Arrangements are being made for the protection of the Sibi railway as fast as possible.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 14th February, 1880.

The week closing this day did not exhibit any other improvement except this that our import market has been very active and that led to a considerable amount of business.

IMPORTS.

This market has surely experienced a change for the better, and large transactions in almost all descriptions of cotton goods and yarns took place at prices quite remunerative to importers and beneficial to dealers, some of whom have secured large profits, which they have not been able to do for years. Should the present position of the market continue for some time, there is every chance of its being relieved from the long depression under which it has been labouring

Greys.—Shirtings of all make and kinds save 50 and 54 inches found buyers at enhanced rates. Madapullams, Mulls and Jaconets have been also sold at favorable prices, white and T. Red goods continued to sell at advanced rates.

Yarns.—Both imports and country manufactures have eagerly been sought after even at a further advance at the beginning of the week, but towards the close there was a lull in the demand.

EXPORTS.

In this market nothing of importance has transpired.

Indigo.—There has been no sale, the season seems to have closed except for odds and ends.

Tea.—On the 12th instant 1960 chests were offered and sold at public sales held by Messrs. J. Thomas & Co. and Wm. Moran & Co., at an advanced rate of half to one anna per lb for Pekoes, Souchongs and Brokens.

Jute.—Operations almost suspended on account of extreme rates being demanded by holders who we understand have refused Rs. 6 per maund.

Oil-seeds and Wheat.—No transactions of importance to date

Rice.—Following transactions took place. Table sorts—

Seeta	...	500 tons	4-12 @ 4-14
Gross	...	1000 „	3 8 @ 3-14
Ballam	...	20000 bags	2-12 @ 3-6
Kheeari	...	5000 „	2 6 @ 2-8
Raree	...	5000 „	2-6 @ 2-11

MONETARY.

There has been no change at the Banks for discount and interest, but there has been some change at the Bazar in rates for Hoondees and interest which were raised, 1 to 2 percent.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND SHARES.

This market has been quiet and transactions of no importance have transpired. The closing rates for Government Securities were for—4 % 93-8
4½ % 101-2

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS	Rs.	A.	P.
Moulvi Ohidooddeen Mohamed, Moorshedabad ..	5	0	0
Secretary Srirengam Literary Union, Trichinopoly	3	5	0
Moulvi Roheem Khan Bahadoor, Lahore	13	4	0
Cudapa Mutual Improvement, Society	13	4	0
S. Devanayagam Moodiliar Esq., Madras	19	14	0
Syud Faizuddeen Hossain, Rajshahye	5	0	0
Bhandara Public Library	13	4	0
P. C. Mustofee Esq., Rungpore	10	0	0
Vice-Chairman Dacca Municipality	9	4	0
Manager, Chuckdighee State	4	8	0
Baboo Kallynath Chowdry, Julpigoree	1	4	0
„ Dwarkanath Mookerjee, Ghatal	9	6	0
„ Hurrycoomar Roy Chowdry, Purneah	6	0	0
„ Debendralal Sheme, Midnapore	6	10	0
„ Womeschunder Roy, Saidpore	13	4	0
„ Rojonykant Ghose, Khulneah	10	0	0
„ Muttylal Sircar, Meherpore	15	0	0
„ Hurrymohun Hor, Buxar	6	10	0
„ Kadarnath Chatterjee, Serampore	13	4	0
„ Mohimchunder Roy, Nattore	10	0	0
„ Surbessor Mojoomdar, Maldah	10	0	0
„ Goneshchunder Chatterjee, Darjeeling	10	0	0
„ Nemychunder Roy, Kooldia	6	10	0
„ Anundchunder Das, Futtehgurh	13	4	0
„ Opendranath Roy, Burdwan	1	0	0
„ Gopeechurn Dutt, Korimgunge	10	0	0
„ Kylashchunder Ghose, Bhagulpore	5	0	0
„ Nilrutton Mookerjee, Ulla	13	4	0
„ Nundlal Pramanic, Jorehat	10	0	0
„ Kristochunder Bysack, Mymensingh	13	4	0
„ Kallycoomar Sandyal, Mirzapore	10	0	0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette,—*February* 11, 1880.

General.—Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, District and Sessions Judge of Noakholly, is allowed leave for one day, under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him under orders of the 18th July last.

The following gentlemen are appointed temporarily to be Sub-Deputy Collectors for employment in the Kanika estate, in the district of Cuttack :—

Baboo Srinath Chakravarti.—Baboo Ganesh Persad Sing.

Mr. Beames is appointed to act, until further orders, as Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly, on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Commissioner of the Rajshahye and Cooch Behar Division.

Mr. D. R Lyall, Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, is appointed to act as Inspector-General of Police, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. J. Monro, or until further orders.

Mr. A. Forbes, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Howrah, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that district, during the absence, on deputation of Mr. D. R. Lyall, or until further orders.

In modification of the orders of the 4th December last, Mr. H. L. Harrison, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, on special duty, is allowed furlough for one year, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 6th March next.

Mr. W, Macpherson reported his departure from India on furlough on the 6th ultimo.

Baboo Ram Churn Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bishenpore division of the district of Bankoora, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870, for the purpose of acquiring the land required for widening the road from Bishenpore to Joyrampore in that district.

Major W. L. Samuells, Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, is appointed to act as Deputy Commissioner of Hazareebagh, during the absence, on leave, of Major E. G. Lillingston, or until further orders.

Mr. G. Godfrey is appointed to act, until further orders, as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade, with effect from the 24th ultimo

Mr. S. N. Banerjee, temporary Sub-Deputy Collector-Dinagepore, is allowed leave for one month and twenty-four days, under section 13-2, Supplement F. to the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 18th December 1879.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the district of Chumparun.

The orders of the 23rd ultimo, granting one month's privilege leave to Baboo Nilmoney Cooar, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Lahardugga, are here, by cancelled.

Baboo Gour Hurry Roy is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector for employment on land registration ork in the district of Midnapore, with effect from the 11th April 1879.

Baboo Brojo Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Furreedpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X (B. C.) of 1871.

Mr. C. F. Manson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the sub-division of Godda, in the district of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is transferred temporarily to the Sudder station of that district.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Life of Maharaja Nava Krishna Dev Bahadoor of Sobhabazar in Bengali by Beepin Behary Mittra, which will amply repay perusal is ready for sale at the Sanskrit Press Depository, the Canning Library, 39 Old Chinabazar and 115 Chitpore Road. (Burtollah)
Price 6 Annas

A Special Meeting of the Commissioners of the Town of Calcutta will be held at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the 21st February 1880, *at the close of the Ordinary Meeting.*

1. The Chairman to apply (with the sanction of the Local Government) for seven months' leave from the middle of March under medical advice.

2. To confirm the leave granted to Baboo Chunder Sekur Bose for three months without pay.

3. To confirm the leave granted to Mr. Kimber, Engineer to the Corporation, for one week.

4. The Chairman to submit reply from Government approving of the confirmation of Dr. Kenneth Macleod in his appointment as Health Officer, on a salary of Rs. 700 per mensem.

5. To confirm the Resolution passed by the Town Council, at the Meeting held on the 24th January, for the improvement of Roy Bagan Street.

R. TURNBULL,
Secretary to the Corporation.

THE

BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION Ld.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X OF 1866.)

With a nominal capital of twenty lacs of Rupees, divided into two lacs of shares of Ten rupees each, one rupee per share to be paid on application, one rupee on allotment of shares, and the balance in calls of not more than one Rupee per share, each call being subject to three months notice.

PROVISIONAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

A. M. BOSE, ESQ.—*Barrister-at-Law.*
SHIBCHUNDER DEV ESQ.—*Ex-Deputy Collector.*
NILMONEY MITTRA ESQ.—*Civil Engineer.*
DOORGAMOHUN DAS ESQ.—*Vakil, High Court.*

The head office of the Bank will be situated in Calcutta and branches established in such places as Chittagong, Silchar in Cachar, Gowhatty in Assam, Jalpigoree, Bhagalpore, Monghyr and other centres of commerce, where there are great facilities for conducting Banking operations.

The object of the Bank will be to afford every facility for extension of commercial and trading business and thereby to encourage legitimate development of the resources of the country in all directions.

The Bank offers to pay until further notice interest on deposits as follows :

CURRENT OR FLOATING DEPOSITS @3¾

per cent per annum on the minimum balance of Rs. 20 or upwards at credit during the month.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

With 15 days' notice of withdrawal,		@ 6	per cent per annum.
With 6 months'	ditto.	@ 7	ditto.
With 9 months'	ditto.	@ 8	ditto.
With 12 months'	ditto.	@ 9	ditto.

The Corporation will allow to the shareholders interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum on deposits and sums paid on calls from the date of payment till the business of the Bank commences.

The Prospectus and Forms of application for shares may be had from

BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,
Secretary to the Corporation,
7, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

Notice.

Wanted a competent Guard and a Station-Master for the Nalhati State Railway. Salary Rupees 14 rising to Rupees 24. Persons having a good knowledge of signalling and a fair knowledge of English shall have preference. Applications with copies of testimonials will be received by the undersigned up to the 20th instant.

Managers Office No 3 Sealdah, Calcutta 9th February 1880 } R. G. MOOKERJEE. Manager C. & S. E. and N.S. Rys.

GOALANDA EXHIBITION.

To be held from the 6th to the 13th March 1880, *both days inclusive.*

J. E. B. Jeffery Esq., C. S. District Magistrate } *Patron.*
H. P. Peterson Esq., C. S. Sub-divisional Officer } *President.*
Dr. V. Richards, Civil Medical Officer
Captain J. Nash, Landing and shipping Superintendent } *Vice-President*
Baboo Sharat Kumar Ghosal, 2nd Moonsiff } *Secretary.*
„ Madan Gopal Sircar, Head-Master } *Asst. Secretary*
„ Paresh Nath Biswas, Pleader ... *Treasurer.*

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Maulavi Mahabat Ali Khan Bahadur ...1st. Moonsiff.
Babu Rajkumar Das, School Sub-Inspector ...
„ Anadinath Mukerji, Asst. Engineer E.B.R.
„ Kartik Chunder Pattak, Hony. Magistrate. ... ...
„ Pareshnath Biswas, Pleader ...
„ Jadab Chunder Sircar, Do. ..
„ Govind Chundra Dutta, Town Overseer ...
„ Gangadhur Sen, Merchant ...
„ Gaurikant Bannerji Do. ...
} *Managing Committee.*
Raja Shyama Sankar Roy Bahadur, ...Zemindar.
Hon'ble Nabab Mir Mahomed Ali,... ... Do.
Raja Suryakumar Guha Roy, ... Do.
Chaudhuri Faiz Bux, ... Do.
Babu Shyam Sunker Mozumdar ... ... Do.
Mohamad Nizamal Alum ... ... Do.
Babu Madhu Sudan Chaudhuri, ... Do.
„ Harinath Chaudhuri ... ... Do.
„ Umesh Chundra Majumdar, ... Do.
„ Surya Kumar Bagchi, ... Do.
„ Bipin Bihari Sircar... ... ... Do.
„ Chandra Nath Bagchi ... ... Do.
„ Pran Nath Chakravarti ... ... Do.
„ Haranand Datta ... ... Do.
L. Ramey Esq.,... ... ... Do.
Babu Khirod Chundra Gosvami, Civil Hospital Asst.
„ Tara Prasanna Bhattacharji, Ry. Native Doctor.
„ Jogessor Bhattacharji.
„ Girish Chunder Moitra, Government Pleader.
„ Isvar Chunder Poddar, Merchant.
„ Loharam Kar, Do.
„ Kunnan Mull, Do.
„ Ramjash Agarwalla, Do.
„ Mahima Chandra Lahiri, Mukhtear.
„ Govind Chunder Roy, Do.
„ Bharat Chunder Chakravarti, Cooly Agent.
„ Abhoy Charan Chakravarti, Do.
„ Hem Chunder Sur, Contractor.
„ Mathura Nath Sing, Do.
„ Pyari Mohan Bannerji.
„ Ram Chunder Bannerji.

1 A fair will be attached to the Exhibition yard.

2. The Committee will provide accommodation for the opening of the shops and amusements such as Athletic sports, Theatrical performances Fire-works, &c.

3. There will be prizes for Live-Stock, Agricultural produce and Implements, and Manufactures of Art.

MADAN GOPAL SARKAR,
Assistant Secretary.

Notice.

In the Press, and will be shortly issued, the public Addresses and Speeches of BABU SURENDRA NATH BANERJEA, in one volume, cloth-bound.

Price Rs. 2, *Postage* 2 *annas.*

Gentlemen who sent in their names to the undersigned before 1st January 1880 will be supplied at Rs. 1-8 per copy (exclusive of postage), on application.

Requisition for copies must *invariably* be accompanied with cash.

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Standard Roses in full blossom.

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New Carpets, Reps, Rugs, Curtains,
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New Stockings, Shoes, Mirrors,
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Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE
SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors :

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents for India: ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

Lime Supply for Bengal.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the leases of the undermentioned Lime-Quarries situate in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Assam, will be put up to AUCTION sale at the office of the Deputy-Commissioner of Sylhet at noon on the 15th March 1880.

The leases will be for three years and seven months commencing from 1st April 1880 and ending 31st October 1883.

Not more than three leases will be permitted to be purchased in one interest.

Any quarry not worked, *i. e.*, not worked to turn out more than 40,000 maunds per annum, will be liable to resumption, and the Government will be at liberty to work such resumed quarry by direct agency.

The rent will be payable half-yearly in advance.

Further conditions will be duly notified at the time of sale.

No.	Names of quarries.	Where situate.
1	Nongthalong Poonjee.	*Jaintia Hills.* *North.*—By Padoo and Pamtadong Poonjees. *South.*—By boundary of Sylhet district. *East.*—By old road leading from the plains to Amwie Poonjee. *West.*—By Moonghat river and Borseel.
2	Moorali Cherra ..	*North.*—By Sootang Poonjee. *South.*—By northern boundary of Rowai lime-quarry. *East.*—By Looba or Looke river. *West.*—By Western limit of lands appertaining to Moorali Poonjee.
3	Roopnath ...	*North.*—As far as limestone exists northward within lands pertaining to the village of Roopnath. *South.*—By boundary of Sylhet district. *East.*—By Ooloo Cherra river. *West.*—By old road leading to Amwie Poonjee from the plains.
4	Lama Pooshee ...	*North.*—By Lakadong. *South.*—By boundary of Rowai limestone quarry. *East.*—By western boundary of the lands pertaining to Morali Poonjee. *West.*—By Moonghat river and Borseel.
		Malai Soh-mot State. *Khasi Hills.*
5	Nokria Cherra ...	*North.*—By south bank of Majdoora. *South.*—By Pandendish jungle. *East.*—By Mashim Khasia's garden. *West.*—By Shia Sing Khasia's garden.
		Maharam State. *Khasi Hills.*
6	RamsemdemRajke	*North.*—By Chapagar. *South.*—By Pook Cherra. *East.*—By Kalaram Rai Cherra. *West.*—By Hurrin Tilla Dhul.
		Bhowal State. *Khasi Hills.*
7	Bhowal Cherra ...	*North.*—By Chota Teekar Tilla. *South.*—By Kala Pani, *alias* Pukri Blei. *East.*—By Mongla-mora Tilla. *West.*—By Cherra Khowri Cherra.
		Maodon *Khasi Hills*
8	Ka Long Long ...	*North*—By Maw Ngein *South*—By Chillai Cherra *East*—By Umjinden Cherra *West*—By Waiblei and Chilla Cherra
		Maharam State *Khasi Hills*
9	Tangla ...	*North*—By Komoni Teekor as far as limebeds exist *South*—By Pak Cherra *East*—By Dhaymalia river *West*—By Kalaram Rai Cherra
		Maharam and Maiong *Khasi Hills*
10	Manai Cherra ...	*North*— *South*— *East*— } By forest and jungle lands pertaining to Maharam *West*—By Jadukata, *alias* Pona-thirth river.
		Maodon *Khasi Hills*
11	Umjindem ...	*North*—By Lumrai-by-nem *South*—By Lum Tenget *East*—By Umiap *West*—By Umjindem Cherra
		Dwara Nongtyrmen *Khasi Hills*
12	Bor Syrmai ...	*North*—By Pan garden *South*—By Ka Lad-Luka *East*—By Lumdilong *West*—By Lum-mitruth
		Khasi Hills
13	Silai Cherra ...	*North*—By Lum-khar-proh *South*—By Um-sao-leim *East*—By Silai river *West*—Lum-di-long
		Khyrim. *Khasi Hills*
14	Mokertilla ..	*East*—By the Moonghat river *West and North*—By lands pertaining to Maoloon and Umshapiang Poonjees *South*—By the Pyen river

W. F TROTTER,
Offg Deputy-Commissioner
Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

SHILLONG :
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
The 23rd December 1879.

NOTICE.

The Medicine for Leprosy of all kinds is for sale at a reduced price. Apply to

RAJKRISTO MOOKERJI,
Belghoriah.

THE ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC.

BY GOOROO DASS BANERJI, M.A., D.L.,

Price Re. 1-8.

May be had of Mookerji & Co., Calcutta Press, 84, Radha Bazar Calcutta.

NOTICE is hereby given that the monopoly right to quarry limestone, in the tracts bordering the Summessuri and the Moheskhali Rivers in the Garo Hills District, will be put up to public auction at the Deputy Commissioner's Office, Tura, on the 15th March 1880, on the following conditions :—

1. The Summessuri and the Moheshkhali tracts will be sold separately and each tract will comprise the land lying within one quarter of a mile on both sides of each River.

2. The leases to be in force for 10 years, *viz.* from the 1st April 1880 to the 31st March 1890.

3. The upset annual rent for either lease will be 500 Rupees, the highest bidder will obtain the lease or leases.

4. A royalty of Rs. 20 per 1000 maunds of lime stone quarried will be paid by the lessee to Government. The rent will merge in the royalty.

5. The Minimum outturn of each quarry is fixed at 40,000 maunds of lime stone per annum.

6. The rent will be payable in half-yearly instalments in advance *viz* on the 1st April and the 1st October.

7. The leases will be liable to resumption if the above conditions are not complied with, or if quarring is not commenced, *bona fide*, within two years of the sale of the leases.

H. WEST,
Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills.
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Tura, Garo Hills,
The 10th January, 1880.

NOTICE is hereby given that the monopoly right to quarry Coal, in the tracts bordering the Summessuri and the Moheshkhali Rivers in the Garo Hills District, will be put up to public auction at the Deputy Commissioner's office, Tura, on the 15th March 1880, on the following conditions :—

1. The Summessuri and the Moheshkhali tracts will be shold separately and each will comprise the land lying within one quarter of a mile on both sides of each River.

2. The leases to be in force for 10 years *viz.* from 1st April 1880 to the 31st March 1890.

3. The upset annual rent for either lease will be 500 Rupees, the highest bidder will obtain the lease or leases.

4. A royalty of 3 annas per 1000 tons of coal quarried will be paid by the lessee to Government. The rent will merge in the royalty.

5. The minimum outturn of each quarry is fixed at 10,000 maunds of coal per annum.

6. The rent will be payable in half-yearly instalments in advance *viz.* on the 1st April and 1st October.

7. The leases will be liable to resumption if the above conditions are not complied with, or if quarring is not commenced, *bona fide*, within two years of the sale of the leases.

H. WEST,
Deputy Commissioner, Garo Hills.
Deputy Commissioner's Office,
Tura, Garo Hills,
The 10th January, 1880.

MIRACLE !!!

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Which is also a Key to Shakespeare's *four Great Plays*, and a hand-book of English idiomatic and colloquial phrases, and synonyms, to be had only at No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Calcutta ; or Cossipore, via, *Baranagore Post Office* in the latter of which all money orders should be made payable.

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It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
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,, ,, 1½ ,, ... Rs. 14 ,,
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1⅝ inches diameter ... . Rs. 19 ,,

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

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